BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

[FEW PAGES]

The Bombay Gazette.

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PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
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"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

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LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
Saturday. 2 P.M. 1906.				
2nd June	ORIENTAL ...	6284	INDIA	7911
9th ,,	PERSIA ...	7451	.....	.....
16th ,,	PENINSULAR ...	5294	CHINA	7912
23rd ,,	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
30th ,,	ORIENTAL	6284	DONGOLA	8050
7th July	CALEDONIA ...	7538	.....	.....
14th ,,	PENINSULAR ...	5294	MONGOLIA ...	10000
21st ,,	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
28th ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA...	6525

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing

All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company
Bombay, 24th April, 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
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Calcutta Agents,—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY,
NERA	5,876	Schmitz	14th June 1906.
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe.....	12th July ,,
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron.....	9th Aug. ,,
VILLE de la CIOTAT ..	6630	Etienne.....	6th Sep. ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron.....	29th May 1906.
VILLE de la CIOTAT ..	6,630	Etienne.....	30th June ,,

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.
Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 735, 2nd class Rs. 585, 3rd class Rs. 295
For further Particulars apply to

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MAY 15th, 1907.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

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OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY via KARACHI and SUEZ CANAL TO
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LIVERPOOL and other Ports.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	400	640	320	480	300	450
Port Said	425	680	340	510	320	480
Marseilles or Genoa	625	850	450	700	390	590
Liverpool	550	900	470	720	420	640
London via Marseilles (overland.)	600	1950	625	*770	450	*575
Karachi	40	...	40	...	40	...

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1000.
* Return journey from Liverpool only.

The following Sailings are subject to alterations :—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
		scale				
B	Merton Hall	4331	Apr 21	May 6	May 17	June 4
A	City of Calcutta	11000	May 1	,, 12	,, 23	May 31
B	City of Lucknow	3580	,, 4	,, 16	June 1	June 7
B	City of Agra	4339	,, 14	,, 26	9	,, 16
A	City of Karachi	4800	,, 22	June 7	,, 17	,, 22
B	Aston Hall	3626	June 1	,, 14	,, 27	July 3
B	Stanley Hall	5800	,, 21	July 5	July 18	,, 24
A	Trafford Hall	4400	,, 30	,, 13	,, 25	,, 31
B	Branksome Hall	4400	July 10	,, 23	Aug 5	Aug 11
B	Merton Hall	4331	,, 24	Aug 5	,, 18	,, 29

All the A class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Light.

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(KILLICK, NIXON & Co.)
Agents, LINES ELLERMAN & MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
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STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing	Date	Time.	Route,—via.
LINGA	2170	Mon.	28 May	5 p.m.	Cutch Mandvie
LHASA	2170	Frid.	1 June	8 a.m.	(direct.)

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,037 tons, on MONDAY, 28th May calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 31st May, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire Koweit, and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on or about 19th June calling at Seychelles, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA,

S. S. "ITINDA," 5,251 tons, on or about 28th May.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand, apply to—

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BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR...	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1906

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class	2nd Class	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE.....	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Take Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
* † FILIPPO ARTELLI.	A. Radonicich..	5834	9th June 1906.
*† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo,	5095	8th July ,,
FRANZ FERDINAND..	C. Matcovih ...	6046	20th ,, ,,
† NIPPON	S. Tomanovich.	6316	31st ,, ,,

* Will call at Karachi, † Will call at Fiume

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS

1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced Fares.

Passengers to VENICE transhipped at TRIESTE to another Steamer or the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on or about
CHINA	A. Leva	6,000	29th May 1906.

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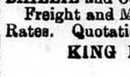
NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATINO UNITED COMPANIES.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE, (transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO.....	4,580	G. Canepa	15th June 1906.
R. RUBATTINO.....	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th July ,,
CATANIA	4,030	.....	15th Aug. ,,

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	600	Rs. 350	Rs. 150
Return tickets available 2 years	,, 900	,, 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 515; 2nd Class, Rs. 295. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th June 1906.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito.....	17th July ,,
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th Aug. ,,

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 185, and to HONGKONG Rs. 230.

G. FERRERO,
Acting Agent.
Hornby Road, No. 59.

SHAH-STEAM NAVIGATION LINE.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

Steamer.	Gross Tons.	Commander.	Date of Departure.
BENGAL	4,656	H. Dunkley	28th May
SHAH AMEEN, ...	2,987	B. Piggot	30th ,,

Excellent 1st, 2nd and Deck Accommodation
Fitted throughout with Electricity.
For freight and further particulars apply to

ESSAJI TAJBHOY,
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
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THIS, the Purgative par excellence, of the MONTECATINI WATERS, is very efficacious owing to its general action on the system.

It is recommended as a sovereign remedy by the highest members of the medical profession, in cases of :

Catarrh of the Stomach and Bowels, Dyspepsia, Flatulency, and obstinate Constipation.

Sluggish liver and spleen, jaundice, colic of the liver from gall stones (biliary calculus)

The after-effects of Malaria, abdominal plethora, chronic cerebral congestion, vertigo, stone (renal calculus) gout, and rheumatic and gouty affections.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR CONSTIPATION.

USE.

Three tumblers of Tamerici, heated on a water bath, and taken fasting will in half an hour induce complete evacuation of the bowels without irritation of the stomach or intestines.

A tumblerful every morning is the best preventative of any derangement of the digestion.

Puts the stomach and bowels in a healthy condition.

☞ MONTECATINI WATERS keep indefinitely without undergoing any change. Care should, however, be taken not to store it in too warm a place.

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RECEIVE ORDERS FOR
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WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

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A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.
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PILSENER BEER
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A PERFECT BEER FOR THE TROPICS
Wholesome, light and refreshing, bright and sparkling
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Frequent shipments constantly received.
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TRY THE
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A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.
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The only Efficient Extinguisher, and the reasons :
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NO HOSE OR RUBBER PIPING TO ROT.
NO REVERSING AT THE CRITICAL MOMENT.
ONE SIMPLE ACTION. INSTANTANEOUS RESULTS.
UNAFFECTED BY CLIMATE OR WEATHER
AS RELIABLE 20 YEARS HENCE AS THE DAY CHARGED.
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Rs. 37-8-0, COMPLETE WITH CHEMICAL CHARGE.

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PHILLIPS & CO. LD.,
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ARE now SUPPLYING most of the principal RAILWAYS, MUNICIPALITIES NATIVE STATES, MILLS, SCHOOLS, DISPENSARIES, etc, in Western India, with DRUGS CHEMICALS and APPARATUS, and invite correspondence on the subject.

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PHILLIPS, & Co., have just REMOVED their LABORATORY into a NEW BUILDING which has been built expressly for them to meet the demands of their large Manufacturing business. This Laboratory is fitted up with all the latest machinery and appliances for the proper turning out of
ELEGANT PHARMACEUTICAL Products.
A TRIAL ORDER IS SOLICITED.

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Nos. 9, 10, 11 & 12, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD, CALCUTTA.

THIS FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, situated in the healthiest and most fashionable European quarter of the City, commanding a splendid view of the Maidan, fitted with every convenience and comfort, maintains, as it has always done, a high class reputation for its cuisine.

The TABLE D'HOTE is reserved for Hotel residents and their guests only.

The RESTAURANT A LA CARTE and PRIVATE TIFFIN and DINING ROOMS receive special attention.

A large LADIES' PAVILION has been constructed with the object of affording additional comfort to Ladies and their friends, where they can enjoy their afternoon Tea or Ices and Light Refreshments in quietude. Visitors are kindly requested not to smoke in the drawing room on any account.

NO PUBLIC BAR KEPT.
E. A. BOSCOLO. Proprietor.

PLEASE NOTE THAT
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA
IS THE ONLY ONE
In the whole of India who has received
TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.
BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.
GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it n one day only, I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this sement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.
GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion.

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co., etc., etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturer, Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

CONTRACTORS are invited to apply to the Undersigned for information regarding BUILDINGS to be constructed during the next four years in the SANGLI STATE at a cost of some 4 lakhs of Rupees, The Contract for the Head Quarters Police Lines at Sangli (about Rs. 75,000), will be given out in August next. Good building stone readily available within 1-2 mile of the town.

R. C. BURKE, Lieut.,
Administrator, Sangli State.

IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES, KARACHI.

Suits No. 436 of 1905.

S. H. SHALLCROSS, European, Coach Builder, residing and carrying on business in Camp, Karachi, in the name and style of. S. H. SHALLCROSS & SONS ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

ROBERT BRUCE, European, Royal Illusionist, residing at Bombay ..... Defendant.

To,

THE Defendant abovenamed.

WHEREAS the Suit abovementioned has been filed against you for recovery of Rs. 930., Viz :—Rs. 135. being the repairing charges of materials, and Rs. 855 being the amount borrowed by you from plaintiff on two different occasions namely Rs. 600 on 13th October and Rs. 255—on 8th November, 1902.

And, whereas the Court is satisfied that your whereabouts are not known and that you are evading service.

Take notice that the said Suit is FIXED for HEARING on THURSDAY, the 28th June, 1906, at 11 P. M. when you are required to appear in person or by a Pleader or by a duly Authorized Agent, and with all your witnesses & evidences to answer the said suit and that in default the case will be heard in your absence.—

Given under the seal of the Court this 23rd day of May 1906. By the Court.

GURBAMAL MANGHIRSING.
Registrar.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Registered under the "Indian Companies' Act, 1882.")

Capital Rs. 50,00,000 divided into 50,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each.

It is proposed to call Rs. 20 only per share; Rs. 5 on application and the balance of Rs. 15 on allotment.

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RAHIM JOOSAB, Esq., (Ex-Officio,) Messrs. Jaffer Joosab and Co.

BANKERS :

THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SOLICITORS :

Messrs. THAKURDAS & Co.

SECRETARIES :

Messrs. JAFFER JOOSAB & Co.

REGISTERED OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,

7, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS COMPANY has been formed, for the purpose of carrying on the business of Fire Insurance, in all its Branches in India and elsewhere in any part of the world as may be considered advisable by the Board. The power to extend the business by adding Life, Marine, Accident and other Insurance business is reserved.

Recognising that there are so many British and Foreign Insurance Companies, successfully established in India, it is believed that a Company organised entirely in India and under direct Indian control, cannot but meet with considerable success. The increasing trade of India, the rapid extension and improvement of Indian towns and cities, the growth of Mill and other industries, and the tendency and present spirit of all classes of Indian subjects for indigenous enterprise, afford very good prospects, for a large and remunerative Insurance business for a purely Indian Company, to which for all legitimate purposes Government has avowedly extended its sympathy and encouragement.

No less than thirty-five Insurance Companies were floated in England during 1905, and it is therefore reasonably hoped, that India can well support an organisation, like this now placed before the public which is controlled by her own people, and the profits of which remain in the country.

The Secretaries of the proposed Company have been for a time long connected with Insurance business and are therefore well qualified for successfully carrying out the objects of the Company.

Forms of application for Shares and further information can be obtained from the Secretaries.

Copies of the Memorandum of Association and Articles of Association of the Company may be inspected at the Registered Office of the Company.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

IN APPEAL FROM ITS ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Appeal No. 1370.
Suit No. 554 of 1903.

GOOLAM HOSSEIN SOMJEE and others .....Appellants.

vs.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY and another .....Respondents.

and

Appeal No. 1374, Suit No. 532 of 1903.

SOOLEMAN SOMJEE and others .....Appellants and Plaintiffs

vs.

RAHIMTOOLA SOMJEE and others .....Respondents and Defendants.

PURSUANT to the consent order made in the above Suit and appeals and bearing date the 5th Day of March, 1905, the following immovable property will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY the 28th day of May, 1906, at the hour of 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All the right title and interest of each of the parties to the above named suit and appeals in All that piece or parcel of leasehold ground Together with the buildings thereon formerly known as the New Victoria Theatre and now called the Elphinstone Theatre together with the furniture and fittings of the Theatre situate on the South side of the Falkland Road in the Island of Bombay in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay being part of a larger piece of Foras freehold New Salt Batty land or ground now or formerly belonging to Mooljehand Nansey as executor of Javerbai, widow, which said smaller piece or parcel of land contains by admeasurement 70 ft. in breadth and 140ft. in length or thereabouts and is boundad as follows :—That is to say on or toward the South and East sides thereof by other ground of the said the Mooljehand Nensey as such executor of the said Javerbai, widow, on or towards the West by the property of Manockjee Sorabjee Pawoowala, and on or towards the North by the Falkland Road aforesaid and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the said Goolam Hoosein Somji Parpia or his tenants and are now in the occupation of the tenants of Dwarkadas Dharamsey.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. LITTLE & Co. Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at Old Secretariat Appollo street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 18th day of April, 1906.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

BURMAH PETROL.

"PETREL BRAND" gives most regular and economical work. Special Rates to MOTOR CAR OWNERS. Apply for prices and counterfoil order book to SHAW, WALLACE & Co., Agents, The Burmah Oil Co., Ld., Church Gate Street Fort Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas, REPLIES will be sent "HEADING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER,—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver-Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

CLEARANCE SALE of Platedware, Cutlery, Crockery and Glassware will be SOLD BELOW COST to make room for our Fresh Stock.—M. BRESLAUER & Co., Church Gate Street.

A First-Class EUROPEAN CARPENTER is willing to accept EMPLOYMENT of any kind either on Shore or Board Ship, the latter preferred. Apply Box No. 181 M. Care of this Paper.

TO-DAY at Crawford's Auction. will be put up 4 CINCUS BILLIARD SETS PICTURES.

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest and Visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Decorations, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest. Portrait Paintings in oil on Photographic Basis a speciality. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Buildings. Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents Dinners served till late hours.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Elphinstone Circle opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and renovations. Rooms airy and commodious with bath rooms attached to each. Rates from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 4-0-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly boarders and families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a speciality.—Apply to the MANAGER.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes :—"Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in are respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order and as far as the mechanics excellence is concerned they are the best in the world.

WANTED Gentlemen to get their Applications, Memorials, Appeals prepared in a very effective style to insure success. Done in expert form. Apply to Box "No. 1234 A Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

COTTON BUSINESS.—Cotton and Seed, and Factory Business, Upcountry, WANT POST as Manager, or Assistant in these, for Buying Cotton, Wheat, Seed, &c. Working Factories, Pressing and Ginning, Jute, Flour, Oil, and other Mills. Have served for 20 Twenty years, as Agent to European Firms, Visited Steam Factories, and Travelled throughout India. Proficient in Opening New Stations. Also Erected and Dismantled Factories. Highest Testimonials. Address, "COMRA," care of "Bombay Gazette."

GOVERNMENT SERVANTS-SUPPLIERS. Messrs OLIVER and Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants, Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels, Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee. Bombay Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay Established 1872.

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FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review &c., &c. Apply C. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

A BOON TO SUFFERING HUMANITY. SURGERY SUPERSEDED.—SURGERY not needed at all :—Thorough cures for Hydrocele, Hernia, Elephantiasis, Piles, Fistula, with its terrible and maddening agonies, and all sorts of Rectum and Scrotum diseases, Fatty or windy body (reduction in such a body from 4 to 6 inches certain after 15 days' treatment) Rheumatism, Gout, Paralysis, Spermatorrhœa, Sterility, Diabetes, Dyspepsia, Nasal Polypi, Leprosy and all sorts of malignant diseases are thoroughly cured by infallible and harmless vegetable medicines. Apply Dr. BALKRISHNA N. JOSHI of Benares-House No. 1281, opposite Ram Mandir, Poona City, Poona.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business, Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates, special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager" Bombay Gazette' Steam Press.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business. 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross London.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY Edition—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams, up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay ; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs.5/-, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine—G. D. Nariman Hyderabad Deccan.

AUCTIONEERING.

GIBBONS & Co. are the only EUROPEAN AUCTIONEERS in Bombay. Their Paper—"Exchange & Mart and East India Bureau"—is second only to the "Exchange and Mart" published in England.

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Next to Currency Bank,
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TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL is allowed on every cycle bought of us. Your Money in full refunded without question if not perfectly satisfactory. Highest grade cycles, warranted six years. LATEST MODELS £2.10 to £6 Eadie or New Departure Coaster Hubs, Dunlop or Clincher & Won Tyres, Inverted Lever Rim Brakes, Two Speed Gears, etc. Packed and Delivered Free to any port in the world. We guarantee sale of 200 Second-Hand Cycles all makes. £1 to £2.10 good as new. Great factory clearance sale at half factory prices. EARN A CYCLE taking orders from sample machine. Active Agents wanted in each district. Large profits easily made. Write at once for free catalogues and our special offer, using sufficient postage. Tyres, Sundries, Sewing Machines, Guns, Rifles, half prices. MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. C 28. LIVERPOOL, LONDON AND CHICAGO.

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CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and CROSS-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50.) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce, Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses brought and sold Rs. 17, Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5-8 per cwt, delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages dressed by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed, Correspondence invited.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, NO. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF YARN BALES.

At the request of Messrs. Talati and Co and on account and risk of Mr. Chaturbhuj Bhowanidas, of Tamhakant, Pydhonie, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction in their Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 28th instant, 1906, at 4 p m (standard Time).

(100) one hundred bales of 400lbs. net each in weight of Victory Mills No. 12s yarn, "Life Buoy." Ticket manufactured for China markets.

The goods are ready and delivery must be taken from the mill's godown within one week of the sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and the balance to be paid at the time of delivery of the goods.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 CASES FLOWERED PRINTED VELVET, FLOWERED SILK SATIN AND FLOWERED CRETONNE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 28th instant at 4-30 p. m. (S.T.' Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on account and risk of the concerned the following 4 cases.

M, B, S, L, 37-295-1 case 5 pieces printed velvet 33in. by 441yds.
4 " silk santin, 33in. by 379 "
1 " cretonne, 33in. by 87 "
" 296—1 case 4 " printed velvet, 33in. by 350 "
" 297—1 case 4 " printed velvet, 33in. by 325 "
3 " silk satin, 33in. by 291 "
" 298—1 case 14 " cretonn, 33in. by 1939 "

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

N.B.—The above velvet and cretonne will suit furniture merchants and is good for drawing room suits lining &c.

NICE OPPORTUNITY FOR CARRYING CONTRACTORS. Auction Sale of a 4-Cylinder 24 H P Thornycroft motor Lorry.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 28th instant, at their Rooms, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) by order of the concerned sell by Public Auction.

1 4 cylinder 24 H.P. Thornycroft motor Lorry, carrying capacity 5 tons or equal to 32 full-pressed bales. It has 7 to 8 miles an hour speed. This lorry will be most useful for carrying contractors and carting agents and is in good condition.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF WINES, LIQUEURS AND OILMANSTORES.

Under instructions from N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate of H. J. Rustomjee and Co., Insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 3-30 p m (S T) the following :—

170 cases wines and liqueurs consisting of very superior White's sherry and port, Sparkling and Still Moselle, Rudesheimer, Geisenheimer, Niersteiner, and Hochheimer Hock, La Rose Claret, Burgundy, Beaune and Pommard, Liqueurs, Kummel, Curacao, Absinthe and Cherry Cordial. and 50 cases oilmanstores consisting of lime juice cordial Oxford sausages, cocoa and milk, brawn, cadrees. Yarmouth bloaters, assorted vegetables, bloater paste, chutneys, minced meat, bacon, clay pipes, etc.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 2-30 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as tables, chairs, easy chairs, sofas, almyrahs, cupboards, chest of drawers, writing, dressing, and washhand tables, Chubb's safe.

4 cinicus Pictures, billiard set,
1 Keystone Typewriter and 1 lime light apparatus with Lawson saturator, tank, &c, complete.
9 Cases Nectar Sherry

By order of the Administrator-General the effects of the late Mr. Louis Fremaux consisting of a lot of wearing apparels, binoculars leather hand bag, violin, brass cornet, barometer, drawing requisites, pictures, teakwood, cot, chairs, writing table, &c.

Also the effects of the late Magon Netsi consisting of silk and cotton wearing apparels, a large lot of copper and brass utensils, pictures, &c.

Also a few bottles and pints of Beer and Wines belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Hernard Holyrak.

On account of the concerned ex s. s. "Planet Venus" B 1-3 3 cases Saw Brown Gin, Feeder and condenser.

At 3 p.m.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 gent's high grade racer bicycle, in good order.
1 English angular victoria by Lauri and Marner in perfect order specially imported.
1 light rubber tyred vis a vis.
1 rubber-tyred victoria.
1 French-polished office shigram.
1 double-seated brougham,
3 C B bay mare, aged, going in saddle with gents saddle complete,
1 free wheel gent's bicycle.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered,

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE NEW BOOKS, FURNITURE, &C.

TO-MORROW TUEDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction by order of the concerned at the Dady-House, Church Gate Street, Fort, a large collection of valuable new books bound in Morocco leather and cloth, consisting of history of the Nizam in English, Gujerati and Hindustani, Glympses of India, Bible, Life and Times of Queen Victoria, History of Freemasonry by Robert Gould, the Durham Light Infantry, Representative men of the Bombay Presidency, Famous, Paintings of the World, the Life and Reign of Queen Victoria, British Poor, War, Magic City, &c.

Also Furniture such as tables, chairs, easy chairs, almyrahs, cupboards, dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawers &c.

The above is on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th inst. at 2 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Predeaux House, Middle Colaba, nearly opposite the Post Office, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture of the latest design, such as sliding dinning table, chairs, mirror sideboard, dumbwaiter, drawing room suit of sofas and chairs lined silk tapestry, marble top table and teapoys, cabinet, bedsteads, single and double mirror door, almirahs, marble top, dressing and wash hand tables, cloths press, cottage piano by Rose & Co., nearly new iron safe revolving office table, Treacher's ice box, rich glassware and crockeryware, plateware by Reed & Barton, majolica jardinears mahogany full size slate billiard table by John Roberts, with balls, cues, marking board, etc., billiard bench, rich table ornaments windproof lamps, a large collection of choice garden plants, in tubs and pots, consisting of palms, roses, ferns, crotons, lelies, etc., the property of the late G. J. HILL, Esq.

Catalouges are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE AT 11 A. M.

On WEDNESDAY the 30th Inst at 11 a.m. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Grant Road opposite the London Hotel, the propercy of Mr. Sorabji Framji Ugra consisting of carved blackwood large size square glass fish acquarium with gold fish, Majolica Jardiniers China pots, Japanese Vases pictures, hand painted screens semi-grand piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, bronze standing lamps, solid marble pillars, gilt varanda lamps, figures table ornaments garden plants such as palms ferns, crotons, lilies etc The above is on view.

On THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on Frere Road, opposite Forbes Ice Factory and next to "Bombay Samachar," the surplus furniture of the Furniture Mart such as sliding dinning table, arm and without arm chairs dinner waggon, whatnot meatsafe, English ice box teapoys book case writing table leather lined suits of sofas and chairs, side table, English revolving book stand, jardiniers, glass door, sliding, cupboards, show cases, book stand, carved teapoys, almyrahs half back sofa, carpets, old China jars, flower vases, table and hanging lamps, pictures, fish bowls, wall candlesticks pickle cruet and liquor stands, fish and fruit knives in cases ice pitchers Limoges dinner, set glass, flower basket, opera glasses cottage piano &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF BATTY FIEDS AT KOLI KALYAN AND AT MALA IN MAROLE DIVISION IN SALSETTE.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as the Administrator of the estate of the late A. P. Medlo, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 3 p.m., Standard Time, on the premises, the deceased's share in the ancestral landed property as ascertained at the division.

At Koli Kalyan.

All those pieces of batty fields measuring about 26 1-4 gunthas and bearing survey Nos. 68, 76, 75, 78 79 and 805 at Mala Marole Division.

All those pieces of batty and paddy fields measuring 2 acres and 3 1-4 gunthas and bearing survey Nos, 95, 97, 106 and a lot of mango trees.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned,

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 23th May, 1906.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on MONDAY the 11th prox. at 3 p. m. (S. T.) the effects of the late Lakhmidas Naran consisting of gold ornaments such as bangles pair of Kudas armlet, Mohanmala, Hira Kanthis carri gs rings, pearl necklace, ear buttons, silverware such as buttons, waistcoats tin trunks &c.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 23th May, 1906.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 85, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF COMMISSARIAT STORES.

Under instruction from the Store and Shipping Officer Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., at the Town Barracks Commissariat Office Godowns, Fort.

A quantity of serviceable and unserviceable stores, and other miscellaneous articles.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods Grain Sweepings &c &c at the G I P Railway Warf Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instructions from the G I P Railway Company Messrs MENESSE and Co will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY the 31st instant at 2 p.m at the Warf Bunder Goods Depot—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain in bags, cottonseed linseed, wheat, jowarce grain, bajree, poppyseed, bundles of cotton and waste papers, boxes of solar hats, cigars and sundry packages, condemn sheets and ropes, bales of S. P. cotton, and heaps of sweepings grain and other miscellaneous articles.

MENESSE & Co.,

Bombay, 28th May, 1906.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY I. from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 31, Queen's Street Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs FINLAY MUIR & Co, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY. No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE MUNICIPAL STORES.

Under Instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S T), at Belasis Bridge Pipe Dept, Byculla—

A large quantity of unserviceable stores consisting of call bells, empty cases, padlocks, cast iron, wrought iron and brass scraps, buckets, punkas, old galvanised pipes, pickaxes, water cocks, iron sheets, timber, old lamp, brackets etc, etc.

On the same day at 4-30 p.m. at the Love Grove Pumping Station, Worli.—

A large quantity of C. I. and W. I. scrap, rubber scrap, boiler tubes, &c.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S T), at the Workshop behind Crawford Market.

A large lot of cast iron and wrought-iron scrap and sundry machinery fittings.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 29th instant at 2 p m (S T) Messrs BENNETT & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Ground Floor, Gordon House' Apollo Bunder, the valuable and handsome, teakwood and blackwood, plain and carved, household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, best plated ware, dinning table and chairs, sideboards and dumbwaiters, drawing room suits, drawing room, cabinets, glass door almirahs, one handsome sweet tone square piano by S. Rose & Co, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, Hinks and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, one gents bicycle etc etc, the property, of C.E. ABBOTT Esq. Catalogues published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF PIECE-GOODS.

On MONDAY the 4th proximo at 2 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs BENNETT & Co will sell by Public Auction at Gowasjee Patel Street near Madhav Bag, by order of Mr. Pragjee Tokersey, the mortgagee, in possession, and on account and risk of Vishvanath Vithal, Mohanlal Maganlal, Jethalal Poonjeram and Ambalal Umedram carrying on business under the name of Bhagilal Tribhowan, the Mortgagors, the stock-in-trade of their shop consisting of sarries Cholibandi, gill-edge handkerchiefs, dhoties, maderpat, long cloth, caps, dorias, pugdis, silk bordered Dhoties &c. &c.,

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 28th May, 1906.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL..... £800,000
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Thaiping		New York
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THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M,
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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Sterling Reserve Fund ..... $ 100,00,000
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J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers,—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsula And Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS Esqr, } Managers.

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BOMBAY AGENCY

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY, Acting Agent.

7 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.

TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS.
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.

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A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

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PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.

ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, of Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions as clearing and Forwarding Business, etc.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co. ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES

EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street.
LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds as at 31st December, 1904..... £ 16,971,548
Revenue for 1904 ..... £ 3,570,552

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.

GREAT REDUCTIONS

under all SYSTEMS,

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
King's Buildings, Bombay.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ASSETS..... Rs. 13 Crores.
ANNUAL INCOME ..... Rs. 2 Crores.

ESTABLISHED—1848.

NOVEL and ATTRACTIVE forms of ASSURANCE, APPEALING SPECIALLY to those who desire to combine INVESTMENT WITH FAMILY PROVISION

TABLE—I. T. D. H.

EXAMPLE :—

Rs. 442-8-0 Annual Premium secures to a person aged 25.

(1) In case of Death before age 60—
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT of ... Rs. 10,000.
(2) In case of Survival to age 60—
(a) CASH PAYMENT of ... ... Rs. 10,000
(b) LIFT ANNUITY of ... ... Rs. 600.
(c) PARTICIPATION in 35 YEARS' CAPITALISED PROFITS.

Prospective benefits in case of Survival (in above example) equivalent to an investment of Annual Premiums in CONSOLS, whilst the security of Rs. 10,000 Assurance in case of Death during 35 years is obtained in addition.

PROSPECTUS containing full Table of Rates for the above, and other new features, on application to

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon
BOMBAY.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel. Rs 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY,

CONTAINING over 2,000 pages of condensed commercial matter, enables enterprising traders throughout the Empire to keep in close touch with the trade of the Motherland. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London and its suburbs, the Directory contains lists of :—

EXPORT MERCHANTS

with the goods they ship, and the Colonial and Foreign markets they supply ;

STEAMSHIP LINES

arranged under the Ports to which they sail, and indicating the approximate sailings ;

PROVINCIAL APPENDIX

of Trade Notices of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc., in the principal provincial towns and industrial centres of the United Kingdom.

Colonial Entries are accepted at Three Shillings per line of 28 letters.

A copy of the 1906 edition will be forwarded, freight paid, on receipt of Postal Order for TWENTY SHILLINGS.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY Co., Ltd.,
25, ABCHURCH LANE LONDON, E.C.

EUROPEAN AGENCY.

INDENTS promptly executed at lowest cash prices for all kinds of British and Continental goods, including :—

Boots, Shoes and Leather,
Chemicals and Druggists' Sundries,
China, Earthenware and Glassware.
Drapery, Millinery and Piece Goods,
Fancy Goods, Perfumery and Stationery,
Hardware and Machinery,
Photographic and Optical Goods,
Provisions and Oilman's Stores etc. etc.

Commission 2½ to 5%.
Trade Discounts allowed.
Original Invoices supplied.
Special Quotations on Demand.
Sample Cases from £10 upwards.

JUST

REMINDER.

OYSTER-SUPPERS

Served up to ONE a.m. daily (Sundays till 11 p.m.)

AT

GREEN'S

APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT

Breakfast, Tiffin, Dinner and Supper served from 7 a.m. to 1 a. m. under the personal supervision of a European Chef; rates from Re. 1, and upwards.

All meals (table d'hote and à là carte) will shortly be prepared under the supervision of a "European Chef de cuisine," late from the Hotel Metropole Brighton, England. Rates from Re. 1, and upwards.

The I. H, Co.'s European String Band plays every MONDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.

ICED MUNICH AND PILSENER BEER ON DRAUGHT.

TELEPHONE No. 222.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,

Opposite the Town Hall.

Further extensions and renovations.

Spacious Dining and Sitting Room with ELECTRIC FANS.

Rooms airy and commodious with Bath-rooms attached to each.

Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.

Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.

Cuisine a Speciality.

Apply to the MANAGER.

DERMINA SOAP.

UNEQUALLED FOR THE COMPLEXION.

UNRIVALLED AS A TOILET-SOAP.

A LUXURY FOR THE BATH.

By its general use in the nursery, Children are protected from many infectious diseases common in the East, such as Dhoby Itch, Scarlatina Measles.

ABSOLUTE CURE FOR ECZEMA.

Per Box (3 cakes) Rs. 1-8.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND STORE-KEEPERS.

BEYNON & CO.,

THE ESPLANADE PHARMACY,

BOMBAY.

BANKS.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD

CAPITAL (paid up) .....Rs. 15,00,000

RESERVE FUND (In Government Paper) .....Rs. 20,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rate which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW, Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF INDIA LTD.

(Formerly the People's Banking and Commercial Association, Ltd.)

BANKING HOURS,

Week Days (Saturdays excepted) 10 A.M. to 5-30 P.M. (S. T.)

Saturdays 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. (S. T.)

ESTABLISHED APRIL, 1901.

Head Office: LAHORE.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY and

Punjab and N.-W.F. Provinces.—

BANNU, DERA GHAZI KHAN, DERA ISMAIL KHAN, GUJRANWALLA, GUJRAT, HAFIZABAD, HUSHIARPORE, JAMMOO, JALLANDAR CITY, JHELUM, JHANG, KASUR, KOHAT, LYALLPORE, LUDHIANA, MIANWALI, MONTGOMERY, MULTAN CITY, MUZAFFARGARH, PATIALA, PESHAWAR, RAWALPINDI CITY, SIALKOTE, SRINAGAR (KASHMIR), UMBALLA.

United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.—

MEERUT, SAHARANPORE.

Sind.—

KARACHI, HYDERABAD, LARKANA, SHIKARPORE, SUKKUR.

Biluchistan.—

QUETTA.

AGENCIES.

AGRA, AMRITSAR, ALLAHABAD, AJMERE, CALCUTTA, DELHIE, MADRAS, LUCKNOW & SIMLA, Etc.

AUTHORIZED, SUBSCRIBED Rs. CAPITAL & RESERVE FUND. 5,17,000

WORKING FUNDS 42,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS are received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 8, 12, and 24 months at 4, 4½ and 5 per cent. p. a. interest respectively. Special rates for students and Public Institutions. Deposits for the benefits of widows and Orphans are received at special rate of 6 per cent p. a. Short Notice Deposits are received bearing interest at 3 per cent. p. a. repayable on one week's notice at any time after one month from the date of Deposit.

Interest and Dividends collected.

DRAFTS on Principal Towns of India granted.

CHEQUES of outstations, Hundies, Bills, Railway Receipts bought, collected and discounted.

Every description of Banking and Agency business transacted.

For copy of rules and other information apply to

VIDYA SAGAR PANDYA, Manager.

Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000

PAID UP CAPITAL £562,500

RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

RESERVE FUNDS.....£135,000

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.

The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH, Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid up..... Gold $3,250,000·00

Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits..... Gold $3,333,636·93

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Str. Within, E.C.

BRANCHES.

Bombay,	Manila,	Singapore.
Calcutta,	City of Mexico,	San Francisco,
Hongkong,	Shangai,	Washington, D. C
Kobe,	Yokohama,	Canton
Cebu.	Penang,	Monterey,
	Panama.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON, Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE, 42/48, Church Gate Street.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£1,200,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000

RESERVE FUND.....£550,000

HEAD OFFICE:

7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Mombassa.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon	Newera Eliya,	Nairobi,
Steamer Point,	Aden,	Kandy,	Chittagong,

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS, Manager.

BOMBAY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	„ 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND...	„ 10,300,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	„ 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....	„ 1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

London,	Shanghai,	Port Arthur,	Kobe,
Lyons,	Hongkong,	Mukden,	Osaka,
New York.	Tientsin	Tairen,	Tokyo.
San Francisco.	Peking.	Chefoo,	Nagasaki,
Honolulu.	Newchang.	Tieling.	Bombay,

LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England: The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA, Manager,

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MAY 25

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	89 11-16	=	unchanged
3 do. Rentes	99	=	„
1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	104 1-4	=	— 1-4
3-1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	66 15-16	=	+ 1-16

SILVER—

Spot in London	31 3-16	=	— 1-8
6 months hence	30 13-16	=	— 1-8
Spot in New York	67 3-8	=	— 3-8

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·19 1-2	=	— 1-2
Berlin „	20·51 1-4	=	+ 3-4
New York Demand	4·85 1-4	=	unchanged

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4 per cent	=	„
3 months' sight Bank bills	3 1-2 do.	=	„
6 „ „ „	3 1-2 do	=	„
3 „ „ Fine Trade Bills	3 7-8 do	=	„
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7-8 do	=	„

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	3 1-8	=	+ 1-8
7 day market loans	3 1-4	=	+ 1-4

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

	£
Silver to Bombay	330,000
Gold to do	30,000

METALS—

Tin Plates 8 5-12-3

WHEAT—

Red Karachi 28 5-8 — 1-2 June-July done

COFFEE—

Coffee in New York 7 3-4

ARRIVAL—

Steamer—Ruthenglen

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed steady East Indian quiet. Manchester steady. Total Sales 10,000. Spot 6·20 plus 5. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 10 1-2. Sold on speculation and for Export 1,000. Imports 1,000. Futures closed steady.

May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
5·99	5 99	6·00
+1	+1	+1
Aug.-Sep.	Sep.-Oct.	Oct-Nov.
5·91	5·81	5·74
+1	+1	+1
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan	Jan.-Feb.
5·73	5·73	5·74
+1	+1	+1

Receipts at U S Ports	13,000
Do. last year	22,000
Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Do. do Continent	6,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	11·90
Futures, month of July	11·16+2
Do. Dec	10·58+2

cables and tended to decline later in consequence of official weather reports considered favorable.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	11 5-16
Futures, month of July	11 38+3
Do. do. Aug	11 06+1
Tone at close	steady

COTTON.

Week's receipts of Cotton at N S Ports	77,000	bales.
„ exports to Great Britain	10,000	„
„ „ Continent	35,000	„
Stock of Cotton at U S. ports	519,000	„
Stock of Cotton at interior ports	297,000	„

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending 6 p. m. on Friday, 24th May 1906:—

Cotton	5,598 bales.
Wheat	11,846 owts.
Linseed	6,035 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	2,154 do
Gingelly seed	333 do
Poppyseed	3,710 do
Groundnut	31
Castorseed	5,734 do
Rice	735 do
Myrabolams	1,344 do
Cottonseed	18,324 do
Mowrasseed	240
Gram	4,302
Jowrar	684 do
Maize	nil

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Silver Bullion	Rs. 2,30,400
Gold Coin	Rs. 90,000
Silver Bullion,	Rs. 3,86,095
638 bars Silver	
Ex s. s. Persia from London.	
Gold Coin, Rs. 30,000	
Ex s s Australian from Aden	

BOMBAY, MAY 26.

EXCHANGE.—Tone quiet.

Bank T. T.	...	...	Is. 4 1-32d. to 1-4
Bank Demand	...	...	Is. 4 1-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight			D.A.Is 4 7-32d. 1-4
Do. 6 do.	do.	...	Is. 4 3-8d.
French Francs 3 do.	do.	...	170 1-4
Marcks 3 do.	do.	...	139
Hongkong 30 Days Sight		...	155
Shanghai 30 do.		...	215
Japan 30 do.		...	160 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone, steady.

Cash	93·13
1st Settlement, 31st May ...	93·13
2nd do 29th June ...	93·13

Money Market, Tone steady.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 3rd May.	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 24th May	6	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 24th May	6	do.
Bank of Madras do. 3rd April	7	do.

SEEDS.

LINSEED—Tone quiet.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	7	12	0
Forward; Sept	8	3	0

RAPESEED.—Tone quiet.

Brown Cawnpore Ready	7	6	0
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	8	5	0
Yellow Gujerat, Ready	8	6	0

POPPYSEED—Tone quiet.

Ready	8	3	0

CASTORSEED—Tone quiet.

Ready	37	8	0

WHEAT—Tone quiet.

White Delhi	4	10	0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	steady.
Estimated sales	6,000 bales
Imports	8,000 „

May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.
5·99	5 99	6·00
+1	+1	+1
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct-Nov.
5·91	5·81	5·74
+1	+1	+1
Nov.-Dec.	Dec-Jan	Jan-Feb.
5·73	5·73	5·74
+1	+1	+1

COTTON.—The market remains steady and unchanged with only a small enquiry for ready chead lots.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

	Fine.	F.-G.	Good	Dely.
Bengal, H. G. (fly. terms)	192	182	...	Ready.
Bengals M. G. (fly. terms)	200	190	...	do.
Sind-Punjab (M. G.)	199	189	...	do.
Oomrawuttee (descriptions)	M.-G. 210	204	...	do.
Khandeish (M.-G.)	...	209	203	do.
Julgaum (M.-G.)	...	210	204	do.
Khundwa (M.-G.)	...	...	209	do.
Khangaum, fair staple (M.-G.)				
Karanja do.	(M.-G)	211	205	do.
Akola do.	(M.-G.)			
Yeotmal (M.-G.)	...	214	208	do.
Dhamangaum Poolgaum	(M.-G.)	213	207	do.
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	...	218	213	do.
Broach (M.-G.)	...	263	253	do.
Bhownagar, (M. G.)	...	239	229	do
Do (H. G.)	...	229	219	209 do.
Muttia (M.-G.)	...	209	203	do.
Dharwar (S.-G.)	...	...	232	do
Westerns	...	...	233	do
Compta (M. G.)	...	...	275	do

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L=Light, M=Moderate, S=Strong, H=Heavy, F=Fresh.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly in Lower Sind and at Cawnpore, Rajkot, Jamnagar and Indore and has been steady or has changed slightly elsewhere.

Winds are south-easterly in the United Provinces and north-westerly to south-westerly over the rest of the country. The forces has been fresh to strong at Deesa, Bhuj, Jamnagar, Dwarka, Bhavnagar Para, Neemuch, Sholapur and Negapatam.

Temperature.—The maximum is 9° to 13° in excess of normal in the Punjab and at Mesulipatam and Bangalore and 12° in defect at Amraoti and the minimum 7° to 10° in excess at Masulipatam, Ajmere and Agra and 8° in defect at Allahabad. The highest temperature in the shade was 119° at Jacobabad and the lowest 69° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in several districts.

Rain.—Sholapur reports more than half an inch. Amraoti and Allahabad more than a quarter, Nagpur a quarter, Hoshangabad and Jalpur less than a quarter and Sauzor and Colombo a few drops.

Weather conditions are slightly favourable for thunderstorms with light scattered rain on the West Coast.

N. LESLIE,

Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

SPECIAL INDIAN PRODUCE LETTER.

MESSRS JOHN HADDON, and Company writing from London on May 11 report on the market as follows:—

Annatto Seed.—Market firm but quiet ordinary West Indian has been sold at 4d per lb. and Madras being worth 4 1-2d per lb.

Beeswax.—The market has been firm with a good enquiry for all Yellow Wax. West Indian being worth up to £3-7-6 and Calcutta bleached Wax which is scarce and in demand £7-12-6 to £7-15.

Cardamons.—The sales held yesterday went off with good competition and prices improved about 1d per lb, 254 packages offered and 207 sold extra bold pallsh at 2-4, fair to good bold pale 1-11 to 2-4, bold pallsh at 1-9, bold and medium fair to good pale 1-6 to 2, brownish 1-3, medium fair to good pale 1-2 to 1 5, medium small and fair pale 1 to 1-2, small fair to good pale 1-2 to 1-5, medium small fair pale 1 to 1-2. small fair to good pale 10 1-2d to 1-1, splits bold pale 1-1 to 1-2, bold and medium 11 1-2d to 1, smalls 9 1-2d to 10d. Seeds fair to good 1-3 to 1-5 per lb.

Cinchona Bark.—The next sales take place on the 22nd May. The last Dutch auctions contained 7131 packages compared with 9805 packages at the March sales. There was a good demand for which the unit obtained being 4·30 the equivalent is 3 4d to 13-16d London parity.

Copra.—There has been a fair enquiry for Malabar and Ceylon descriptions Buyers at £21-15 for Malabar May-June shipment.

Capsicums.—Market is firm but quiet. Values ranging from 25 to 65 cwt according to quality.

Chillies.—Market quiet 200 packages of Zanzibar offered and bought in at 28 to 30 per cwt.

Isinglass.—The next sales take place on the 22nd May the prices realised in the last sales were as follows Karachee leaf heavy yellowish 2-9, fair at 2-3, ordinary dark part rough at 1-8 to 1-9, thin papery at 1-4, leaf Penang character fair reddish at 3 Tongue good heavy at 3-2, fair pale long and fatty at 2-4, long and reddish and fatty at 1-6, long thin at 1 to 1-3 Purse fair to good heavy at 1-1 to 1-5, small 8d to 9 3-4d. Bladder pipe fair to good at 1-10 to 2-8 thin at 1-5, tails ordinary to fair 10 1-2d to 1-4, pickings at 5 1-2d to 6d per lb.

Kapok.—Market firm but quiet business restricted by sellers reserve. We close with buyers at 4 1-8d, to 4 1-4, for ordinary good machine cleaned.

Lemon Grass Oil.—Market continues very dull the last business reported on the spot was good. Travancore Oil at 7 1-4d sellers are quoting 7 1-4d for new seasons Oil September-October shipment.

Mace.—In sales 10 cases of Bombay wild were offered and 25 sold fair pallsh at 2 5-8d per lb.

Nutmegs.—In better demand 27 cases Penang offered and 12 sold 80s at 1 2 to 1-3, 60s were taken out at 1-01 25 bags Singapore offered and sold 80s at 1-2 to 1-3, [defective at 7 1-2d, 1 case Ceylon was bought in 111s 9 3-4d per lb.

Pepper.—Market has been quiet. In sales 162 bags of Ceylon were offered and 46 sold good heavy at 5 3-4d.

Senna.—Market firm only 24 bales Tinnivelly sold ordinary at 1d to 1 1-2d per lb.

Scablac.—Market dearer 20 bags of Madras sold fair scabs at £23-2-6 to £23-7-6, part blockey £5-15.

Sticklac.—31 bags bought in Madras part bockey £7-10.

Tea.—The offerings this week totalled 23,800 packages including 900 from Southern India. The offering were not of a higher character fine Tea was very scarce Tippy broken Pekoes from 8d upwards sold at fully 1-4d per lb, advance but common and undesirable grades show little improvement. There was a good proportion of dull flat Teas,

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 8th May 1906 as compared with the statement of 15th May, 1906 i—

LIABILITIES.	May. 8 Rs.	a.	p.	May 15. Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,40,00,000	0	0	1,40,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c	1,91,10,380	13	0	1,64,16,803	2	2
Other Deposits, &c	11,93,92,676	10	10	11,87,21445	10	3
Bank Post Bills, &c	6,71,769	2	10	5,43 2 6	7	10
Sundries	25,43,252	5	8	27,65,819	11	0
Rs...	17,58,18,379	0	4	17,24,47,824	15	3

ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Government Securities	1,40,01,794	0	0	1,28,29,712	0	0
Other authorised Investments	53,23,793	0	0	51,87,145	8	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities	4,27 23,033	4	11	4,27,70,475	1	0
Accounts of Credit on do	3,25,4 ,3 0	9	2	3,12,71,921	9	0
Bills discounted &c	3,51,70,8 2	5	3	3,79,61,607	8	1
Balances with other Banks	8, 4,851	11	9	14,15,879	10	2
Bullions	...			...		
Dead Stock	19,00 821	15	10	19,61,603	2	118
Stamps	13,427	2	3	12,215	7	0
Sundries	6,45,460	4	9	5,65,012	2	0
	13,32,65,287	8	11	13,40,57,967	1	1
Cash &c., at Head Office	4,25,62 991	7	5	3,83,89,397	13	0
Do. at Branches	...			...		
Rs..	17,58,18,379	0	9	172447364	15	3

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	16,98,257	Decrease
Do. at Branches	6,56,93	Decrease
Other Deposits	19,34,285	Increase
Post Bills	26,343	Decrease

ASSETS.

	Rs.	
Bank's Investments	1,16,690	Decrease
Loans	48,565	Increase
Accounts of Credit	56 497	Decrease
Mercantile Bills	11,41,482	Increase
Cash at Head Office	733,4	Decrease
Cash at Branches	37,02,922	Decrease

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON SATURDAY, THE 26TH MAY.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Average hours.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Humidity 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st November to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st November to date.
Bushire 2nd	29·789	ESE	...	...	85	...	...	...	—4·36
Jask	29 688	NW	G	91·3	76·2	78	...	...	+3·40
Muscat 15th	29·683	NW	..	...	...	..	4·27	...	—0·37
Aden 15th	29·94	E	...	...	...	...	4·33	...	—1·32
Lahore	29 432	NE	6	109·4	81·3	43	...	...	+0·47
Sirsa	29·451	W	1	109·3	83·6	38	...	2·91	+1·65
Delhi	29·430	NNW	8	106·7	80·6	5	...	2·12	—0·96
Agra	29·458	SW	7	108	86·9	45	...	2·76	+0·03
Cawnpore	29·481	ESE	3	108·4	87·3	58	...	0·78	+0·56
Allahabad	29·581	ENE	3	110·6	89·5	2	...	1·27	—1·24
Jhansi	29·533	WNW	10	111·8	89·7	52	...	4·40	—0·10
Jacobabad	29·483	SSW	4	112·7	74·1	51	...	2·41	+2·22
Karachi	29·552	W	18	92·4	80·2	77	...	1·55	+0·80
Joypore	29 523	WNW	7	100·2	81·6	3	...	1·48	—0·22
Ajmere	29 530	NW	18	103 4	86·5	38	...	1·32	+0·40
Deesa	29·632	SSW	7	107·6	76·4	69	...	0·37	—0·46
Ahmedabad	29·662	...	6	108·3	78·1	61	...	1·61	+0·62
Bhuj	29·613	WSW	21	10 ·1	77·0	78	...	1·64	+1·21
Jamnagar	29·634	WSW	21	98·1	77·2	69	...	2·86	+0·49
Dwarka	29·70	SW	16	88·3	80·3	79	...	0·70	+0·09
Rajkot	29·655	WSW	14	103 4	75·7	87	...	...	+0·06
Bhavnagar Para	29·699	SW	11	101·6	78·5	53	...	0·18	—0·64
Veraval	29 696	W	15	86·1	79·3	81	...	0·42	—0·29
Neemuch	29·283	WSW	13	105·0	81·7	55	...	1·05	- 0·24
Indore	29 623	W	12	104·1	79 6	59	...	0 21	—1·08
Saugor	29·526	W	10	10 ·4	81·6	30	...	0·78	—1·92
Jubbulpore	29 503	WNW	10	109 0	80·2	29	...	3·23	+1·67
Hoshangabad	29·575	WSW	5	108·8	81·3	33	...	0·3	—1·55
Khandwa	29·60	NW	12	105·2	82·6	49	...	0·09	—1·34
Raipur	29·563	W	4	111·8	87·4	17	...	5·39	+2·48
Nagpur	29·523	...	11	113·1	91·2	29	...	3·3	—0·41
Amraoti	29·592	...	9	110 3	82·8	12	...	0·56	+1·38
Akola	29·631	NW	24	111·1	82·9	16	...	1 23	—0 19
Surat	29 719	SSW	8	93·2	73·6	68	...	0·19	—1·14
Malegaon	29 679	WNW	12	105·0	80·4	40	...	0·16	—0·80
Bombay	29 751	W	19	91·0	81·4	72	...	1·19	—1·64
Poona	29·75	W	13	101·5	71·4	55	...	0·05	+1·55
Ahmednagar	29·730	NW	11	104 9	72·5	42	...	0·81	- 1·78
Aurangabad	29·749	W	15	10 ·7	74·7	42	...	1 81	...
Sholapur	29·761	NW	13	105·7	79·4	46	...	1·13	—0·77
Ratnagiri	29·744	N	16	92·8	8 ·6	4	...	1·70	+2·53
Bijapur	29·766	WNW	12	10 ·1	76·2	43	...	0,91	—1·63
Belgaum	29·74	WSW	15	99·3	70·4	71	...	0·80	—1·77
Mormugoa	29·780	NE	16	90 0	85·4	70	...	1·11	—2·49
Karwar	29·794	N	8	91·3	83·4	70	...	0·23	—2·08
Mangalore	29·786	N	7	93 4	81·9	67	...	0·30	—6·24
Calicut	29·824	NW	15	90·2	78·2	47	...	0·09	—5·62
Cochin	29·772	ENE	F	90 3	74·7	81	...	12·90	—0·71
Bangalore	29 775	WNW	10	96·3	72·3	64	...	4·26	—4·21
Hyderabad (Deccan)	29·385	W	5	1 8 8	85·6	39	...	2·11	—0·75
Masulipatam	29·564	NW	13	98·7	84·5	0	...	0·10	—8·60
Bellary	29·725	WNW	10	107 6	81·3	31	...	1·38	—3·23
Cuddapa	29·690	W	G	112·8	87·0	56	...	2·87	—4·53
Madras	29·630	SW	10	93·0	82·0	68	...	1·03	—4·33
Coimbatore	29·750	Calm	7	95 4	88·7	78	...	3·99	—5·29
Trichinopoly	29·695	SW	5	103·1	17·8	78	0·24	10·76	—2·11
Nagapatam	29·660	W	12	99·1	85·7	59	...	12·00	—21·32
Colombo	29·794	Sw	8	87·5	83·5	89	...	28·79	—2·39

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 8th May 1906 as compared with the statement of 15th May, 1906 i—

LIABILITIES.	May. 8 Rs.	a.	p.	May 15. Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,40,00,000	0	0	1,40,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c	1,91,10,380	13	0	1,64,16,803	2	2
Other Deposits, &c	11,93,92,676	10	10	11,87,21445	10	3
Bank Post Bills, &c	6,71,769	2	10	5,43 2 6	7	10
Sundries	25,43,252	5	8	27,65,819	11	0
Rs...	17,58,18,379	0	4	17,24,47,824	15	3

ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Government Securities	1,40,01,794	0	0	1,28,29,712	0	0
Other authorised Investments	53,23,793	0	0	51,87,145	8	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities	4,27 23,033	4	11	4,27,70,475	1	0
Accounts of Credit on do	3,25,4 ,3 0	9	2	3,12,71,921	9	0
Bills discounted &c	3,51,70,8 2	5	3	3,79,61,607	8	1
Balances with other Banks	8, 4,851	11	9	14,15,879	10	2
Bullions	...			...		
Dead Stock	19,00 821	15	10	19,61,603	2	118
Stamps	13,427	2	3	12,215	7	0
Sundries	6,45,460	4	9	5,65,012	2	0
	13,32,65,287	8	11	13,40,57,967	1	1
Cash &c., at Head Office	4,25,62 991	7	5

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The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MAY 28, 1906.

INDIA IN PROFILE.

WHEN the Royal Tour, which ended, as far as India is concerned in March, was planned, there must have been varied reasons brought forward for its desirability. First and foremost came the beneficial effect of the future King-Emperor seeing this portion of his Empire and binding his future subjects to him by ties of, one might almost say, intimacy, but behind this was another potent factor which received the highest recognition. Not only is it desirable that the future King and India should know something of each other, but quite as necessary is it that the stay-at-home Britisher should have a fuller knowledge of this great portion of the world which owes allegiance to the British Throne. A visit to India is the only thing which can show how great is the prevailing ignorance of matters concerning this country. To the average Englishman India is little more than a background for Mr. Rudyard Kipling's writings and, though far be it from us to give them anything but the highest praise, so England knows but half of India, unaware of the darker side which is that which occupies its rulers far more than the gaieties of the Gymkhana, the dance or the polo field. Thus the average man comes into the country much in the same position as was Mr. Stead when he paid his first visit to a theatre. Despite much that has been said against the cold-weather M.P., who gains sufficient knowledge in ten weeks to deliver an admirable school room lecture and to bring grey hairs to the head of many an Indian Civilian, there is a great deal in favour of the traveller who comes to a country prepared for new impressions and capable of forming a record thereof which does not digress into a personal opinion on political matters of which he knows nothing. In the van of the Royal visitors came to Bombay a host of such persons, trained in minute observation, men of the world, cosmopolitans in the widest sense and trained recorders. These non-official voyageurs were the eyes of England for six months and to the Anglo-Indian resident their work has been of especial interest. The question arises, have they fulfilled their mission? And to a great extent the answer must be no. The English papers contained accounts of ceremonials, which might have taken place at Buckingham Palace, but for a little description of gorgeous trappings, and looking at the subject from one point of view it is only possible to conclude that many thousands have been spent on something which was very imperfectly done. It is all the greater pleasure therefore to find one of the correspondents who has succeeded in his task.

When briefly reviewing the Royal Tour in this column, two months ago, we drew attention to the excellent series of articles contributed by Mr. Sidney Low to the "Standard," and we welcome the publication of these articles in a volume accessible of every one. It is not to be expected that Mr. Low coming to this country for the first time should be able to write a book without making mistakes. The great thing is that his mistakes are of an insignificant kind and in no way detract from the value of the remainder of his impressions. Here it is the same as that of which was written "we're made so that we love first when we see them painted, things we have passed perhaps a hundred times nor cared to see." Mr. Low has come to the country and by his freshness put on record things which are to be seen every day and yet, except by the visitor, are passed a hundred times unnoticed. It is this which makes the book as acceptable to Anglo-Indians as to those who have never voyaged East of Suez.

One of the early passages deals with a subject of special interest to Bombay, one which has stirred the community, European and Native, to its depths, and we quote the remarks made as one of the instances where the author has failed to grasp his subject in its entirety. "It is really rather appalling" he says in reference to the mills, "to read that as the result of philanthropic agitation some of the more enlightened mill-owners have held a meeting and decided to limit the tale of work to twelve hours daily. Twelve hours! But this twelve hours' shift, it seems is a sweeping concession, a reform so extensive that even the reformers do not ask for more . . . How can the Indian mill-hand stand it? . . . The Oriental seems nervous enough sometimes" he continues, "but that he can labour for portentous periods, if he is allowed to go his own pace and not hustled is apparent to anyone who walks through the bazaar. With all this it is quite certain that fourteen hours spent standing before a machine in a factory is more than any flesh or blood, Eastern or Western can endure without physical disaster." Mr. Low argues on a false premise when he ignores that no one does work continually for fourteen or even twelve hours. But on the whole, and as he grew more accustomed to the conditions surrounding him he grew more accurate in his guagings, quicker to realise the meanings of the strange things of the philosophy of this life which, unfortunately, are too little known. To take another instance in reference to the Army: "The Indian trooper will compare in some particulars rather favourably with Tommy of the Line. He is drawn from, speaking relatively, a superior class of society; he respects himself more and is, I think, also held in more respect by his officers. You will not often find a subaltern of an English Regiment eager to assert that his men are the finest fellows in the world. But I have scarcely met an officer of the Indian Army who does not hold that opinion; nor does he usually hesitate to give audible expression to it. The ingenuous youth, who is responsible for a double company of Gurkhas, is an enthusiastic eulogist of the men of Nepaul. The squadron-leader who rides in front of a hundred hook-nosed Afghans, assures you that there are no soldiers like his Pathans." Who is there who has travelled from London to Marseilles, from Marseilles to India, who cannot vouch for that in every respect? Yet how many who have never left Tilbury or Dover know aught about it? But Mr. Low has less to do with the Anglo-Indian official, for whom he expresses a well merited respect, than with India as it exists to the traveller, the great gaunt wonderful country of innumerable changes, of silver lights and darks undreamed of. To deal with all he has to say on the subject is impossible in limited space and to make choice is a task foredoomed to be unsatisfactory. Therefore we will only turn to one other subject touched upon. Parsi, Mahomedan, Hindu, in all their ramifications, have come under his pen, the Officer and the Civilian have been passed through the fire of analytical criticism and not found wanting, and there is one class left, the Memsahib. Everyone knows the pictures given to the world, of cheery, frivolous, flippant ladies, married or unmarried. Sifted out, the good placed on one side, the bad on the other, it is not a pretty portrait. Mr. Low sees India differently, we think more correctly, in this respect. It is with regret that we pass over a particular instance to come to his summing-up. "If you see her sometimes when her life 'fleets pleasantly as in the golden world' you may remember that sooner or later some crisis may arise, some grave moment of stress and strain, which will test her mettle . . . If she enjoys herself more obtrusively than her staid sisters at home, if she laughs more loudly, talks more freely and cultivates male friendships with a more candid comradeship, we need not assume that she is merely frivolous and empty. When, it may be after years of ease and security, the day of her trial comes, she does not often prove unequal to it." Surely this is the truest view, and it may be taken as indicative of Mr. Low's judgment of India generally.

THE LONDON DOCK WAR.

THERE seems to be every probability that the dispute which has arisen between the London Dock Companies will develop into a severe struggle which cannot but be reflected to some extent in the Indian export trade. The disagreement arose from the aim of the London and India Dock Company to prove that there can be no such thing as a monopoly in any branch of London's trade and that the claim of the Surrey Commercial Company to the soft wood business cannot be sustained. The London and India Company formerly had something like a monopoly in wine, spirits, tea and sugar, but to-day this has entirely disappeared. Also it is held that the monopoly of the Surrey Company of the soft wood trade is only held on sufferance, as any Company could compete had it enough storage room, It appears that years ago, before it was converted to its present use, the South-West India Dock was really given over to the timber trade. That was forty years ago, it is true, but it is argued that it shows that the business may well come back again to the north side. As to the claim of the Surrey Company that they are entitled to import any article they please into their docks, their competitors point out that the docks on the Surrey side are hampered by the lack of railway connection, and it is argued that on this account alone the Surrey Company must fail to realise their enlarged aims. So far the Surrey Company have made no reduction in rates as a consequence of their opponents' action. They claim to be in a position to withstand the competition which threatens them. Their case is that they began to build their new Greenland Dock long before the Royal Commission recommended the extension of accommodation in the Port of London. They have spent, it is stated, a million of money in the provision of this up-to-date dock, one which recognises the fact that vessels are constantly increasing in size. For instance, the of water on the sill will admit ships which cannot at present come up the river. It is argued, too, that the Greenland Dock is the largest dock near London, and that in the circumstances it is impossible for the Company to be dictated to in the way proposed. Indeed, the argument is that if the demand of the London and India and Millwall Companies is acceded to, it would virtually mean the sterilisation of all the capital invested in the new dock. The difficulty is not lessened by the site chosen. Being but a little over a mile from Toobey St., one of the most important business centres of London it makes the new dock eminently suitable for the provision trade which led to the spending of large sums in equipping the warehouses with cold storage accommodation, and it is stated the new dock thus gives facilities such as the provision trade possesses in no other part of the country. With official support from Canada, it is not hard to understand that the Surrey Company claims that its freedom is worth a big fight. Every ounce of damage inflicted on them will, in their opinion, be felt ten times over by the London and India and Millwall Companies. It is on this basis that the fight will be conducted, a fight which directly affects more than twenty five millions capital and, indirectly, a sum which is almost incalculable.

THE TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

ACCORDING to the opinion of an officer who has just travelled the whole length of the Trans-Siberian railway it is the last place to be recommended to travellers who look for a certain amount of comfort in their peregrinations. The description given of the first class carriage is that "they all look as if they had recently been under heavy fire." The upholstery is all destroyed, the carriages are never cleaned and it is estimated that it will cost Russia millions of roubles to make the line fit to carry passengers who are accustomed, when travelling, to have better accommodation than cattle. However there is literature still left in the carriages—literature of the real railway kind—setting forth the manifold advantages of the line and still speaking of the "Russian" ports of Dalny and Port Arthur. But to all intents and purposes the line is closed to ordinary passenger traffic and stations which once afforded a certain amount of comfort for travellers are now boarded up. To get any food is impossible, for, formerly, when a supply of provisions reached a buffet, the first business of these hordes of hungry soldiers was to smash that buffet to pieces, in order to get hold of the food. There are thousands of these soldiers at every station and the solitary lieutenant of the reserve who generally has charge of each crowd fears his men so that he is helpless. Drunkenness is rife, helped by a smart trade in plundered goods from China. The Imperial Defence Council has decided to take measures for the thorough protection of the Siberian railway. Storehouses will be built of stone at many different points for the use of the permanent garrison, and special machine-gun companies will be trained for the defence of the line. We are not told against whom these measures are taken, but as far as can be seen the most dangerous enemy of the Russian Railway is the Russian reservist.

THE P and O s.s Pekin left Colombo on May 26 (morning) and is expected to arrive in Bombay at noon on Wednesday, the 30th May.

LORD Minto, as Patron and President of the Simla Fine Art Exhibition, will give the usual Viceroy's prize for competition. Lady Minto is also giving a prize.

THE AMIR of Kabul reached his capital from Laghman some time ago. His tour to Jellalabad and the adjacent districts extended over three months. Everything went smoothly at Kabul during his absence.

THE Kurgi-Hapur Branch of the East Indian Railway, 39 miles in length, and costing 26 Lakhs, will be opened for traffic on the 1st June, and the Ondal-Sainthra Chord, 44 1/2 miles, and costing 43-1/2 lakhs, on the 1st July.

THE Madras Railway and the Southern Mahratta Railway are both falling in for purchase by Government next year. It is likely that one or more members of the Railway Board will visit those lines during the monsoon, in order to see for themselves their condition and upkeep.

THE heat wave in Upper India has extended to the Himalaya regions, where comparatively high temperatures are being recorded. The melting of the snows in the higher ranges is proceeding with unusual rapidity, and the rivers in the Punjab are steadily rising. This is insuring an abundant supply of water for all irrigation canals.

AMONG the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday by the P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer, Macedonia, were:—Lady Arundel, Brig.-Genl. H. A. and Mrs. Bowles, Lady Colvin, the Hon. Mrs. Denny, Hon. Mr. H. Elworthy, Mr. G. Carkett James, Hon. Miss G. Kennaird, the Hon. Col. Lawley, Col. Owen and Mr. L. M. Wynch.

MR. C. G. Todhunter, I. C. S. who has been appointed Collector of Customs, Madras, under the new scheme, is at present acting as Secretary of the Excise Committee. Both as Secretary and as Deputy Commissioner in the Salt, Abkari, Customs and Separate Revenue Department he has acquired an intimate acquaintance with all such work, and the selection is an excellent one in every way. As an Abkari expert Mr. Todhunter has been on special duty in various parts of India at different times.

THERE is something delightfully humorous in a telegram which reaches us from our Calcutta correspondent. Sometime ago we announced that the "Pilgrims" intended holding an Emerson centenary and—the sham be on us—we did not realise that they were, so to speak, off the track. That they should find it out in the midst of the celebration was awkward, but, having found it out, the "Pilgrims" were not abashed still, they will not be caught napping again.

THE transmission of Telegrams by the Baudot instruments has proved so successful between Calcutta, Allahabad and Simla, where the initial trials have been made, that Madras and Bombay are now to be put into communication under the same system. For this purpose the spare instruments in reserve at Calcutta and Simla will be utilised. The success gained has decided the Telegraph Department to order more Baudot apparatus, with a view to its installation on the Calcutta-Madras and Calcutta-Rangoon lines.

WE hear from Baghdad that it is credibly reported there that "Ibn Rashid" has been decapitated by Sheikh Ibn Sadoun. But which "Ibn Rashid" is this? Abdul Aziz Ibn Rashid, backed up by the Turks, fought against and severely defeated Mubirak, Sheikh of Koweit in the Persian Gulf, in March 1901. Mahammed Ibn Rashid, on the other hand, gave the Turkish authorities a good deal of trouble by his long continued feud with Emir Feysal Ibn Saud, eventually driving the latter out of Riad, to be himself ejected in turn by the grandson of the Emir. Probably it is the latter who has been murdered. We are not sure that Turkish Arabia could not recover from the loss of both.

SCOTLAND'S famous waxwork show, which has been in existence at Glasgow for over 60 years, has been dispersed under the auctioneer's hammer. Some of the prices realised were low. Lord Rosebery fetched the modest price of 5s. Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, John Bright, and Mr. Joseph Chamberlain only realised 2s. 6d. apiece. The portraits were fairly good excepting that of Mr. Chamberlain, whom at first the auctioneer failed to recognise. Queen Victoria's figure realised a sovereign, as it ought to have done; but Henry VIII., with five wives and other interesting figures, only made 8s. each.

THE chef at a certain club within a mile of Pall Mall had not been so successful usual in the cooking of the midday chop (says the "Tatler"). One of the members, well known as one of the wealthiest peers in the land, could put up with the cuisine no longer. One morning, to the astonishment of his fellow members, he was seen to take from his coat-tail pocket a parcel which, on being opened, revealed a Brobdingnagian chop. Now then, said the peer, that is a chop—I've bought it myself, and I'm going to see it cooked. And cooked it was. The chops of the club are now larger and more palatable.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE second reading debate on the Education Bill opened in the House of Commons on May 7. Contrary to expectation Mr. Birrell made no speech in moving the second reading of the Bill. It therefore became the duty of Mr. Wyndham to open the debate with his motion for the rejection of the measure. Rising from between Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain, the member for Dover, made it clear that he had shared the general impression that Mr. Birrel would speak first until he had received a private letter from that Minister a few hours earlier informing him to the contrary. Had the President of the Board of Education, he said, started the debate by making concessions, as it had been suggested he would, the Government would have invited members to a discussion. As he has not done that," Mr. Wyndham added, "the Government challenge us to a contest, and we accept the challenge." To this Bill we offer an uncompromising opposition. Mr. Wyndham went on to point out that under Part 2 of the Bill the Board of Education was bound in dealing with trust to subordinate a denominational purpose, to what it deemed to be an educational purpose. Turning to Part 1, he remarked that the grant-in-aid of £1,000,000 sterling would not go very far if that part were carried as it stood. He condemned these early provision of the Bill on the ground that they violated the principle of religious equality. No doubt, he said, there were certain exemptions, but there was no liberty in any of them. The rule to be applied was an iron rule, an unjust rule, and a harsh rule. We claim, he said, the right the parent to have his child brought up in the religion of the parent and to have the child taught by those who believe in what they teach. Parental rights really formed the burden of the speech. Mr. Wyndham insisted on them again and again, and he expressed the belief that there was a division in the Cabinet with regard to them. He condemned the Government scheme root and branch. "The only gleam of satisfaction I have derived from reading this Bill is," he remarked, "the belief that it will not work." Later on he said: "We think you have not reached the solution of the religious difficulties. We think you have increased them. We think you are forcing this country into a period of religious war." Again, he declared that the Bill would not end the controversy, and if it passed it would provoke reprisals, and he ended with the statement made amid loud Unionist cheers, that if the conflict were forced on the Opposition, it would face it without fear and in the confidence of ultimate victory.

The Ministerial reply to Mr. Wyndham's onslaught was entrusted to Sir Henry Fowler. Before, however, attempting to answer the Opposition spokesman, the Chancellor of the Duchy entered a vigorous protest against Mr. Balfour's statement at Cambridge that the Government had the deliberate intention of crushing the Church of England. He would not, he said, describe that assertion in the language in which Mr. Disraeli once described an attack on his Government and call it an impudent fabrication, but would content himself with saying that it was a fabrication, and one without a shadow of foundation. The Opposition leader, Sir Henry Fowler added, had no right to suggest that the Cabinet was animated by motives so dishonourable and so discreditable. Mr. Balfour, who had sat listening to this Ministerial protest with a dreamy look on his face, here interposed with the remark that his charge had involved no personal discourtesy. "The members of the Liberation Society," he observed, are not scoundrels, and they exist in order to destroy the Church of England. Sir Henry Fowler went on to declare that there had been an appeal to the country on the Education Question. Will any one say, he asked, that there was any constituency from Land's End to John o' Groats in which the question was not raised? Apparently much to his surprise the challenge was taken up with the greatest alacrity. Yes, my own constituency, said Sir Philip Munts; the question was never raised in any form or shape.

Dealing with Mr. Wyndham's argument with reference to the insufficient, inadequate, and unnecessary religion which is taught at the present time in the ordinary Board schools, Sir H. Fowler said:—I think he forgot that 1,000,000 children belonging to Church of England parents are at this moment, and have been for many years, trained in the School Board schools. Is it to be said that they have had no religious instruction? What is the testimony of the Archbishops, Bishops, and clergy of the Church of England as to the character and nature of the religious teaching of the Board schools? (Cheers.) I must in justice make one or two quotations in order to show that the religious instruction of the Board schools is not entitled to be treated with the contempt with which it has been the fashion in the last few days to treat it. The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Durham—I could go through the whole list of bishops and quote the manner in which they have spoken of the efficiency of the value, and of the high character of the religious teaching in Board schools. (Cheers.) The Archbishop of Canterbury says: It is almost inconceivable how any Christian man who knows the facts can speak of the religious teaching as present given under the London School Board as worthless. To declare it to be impossible profitably to convey to the minds of little children the sacred lessons which Holy Scripture, given in story, precept, psalm, and parable, above all in the life and works of our Lord unaccompanied for the moment by Church doctrine of a distinctive sort—to declare that is impossible it seems to me is to contradict the simple experience of a thousand Christian homes. It is to me almost inconceivable how any Christian man who knows the facts can speak of the religious teaching as at present given under the London School Board as worthless because it is undenominational. It is simple trifling with this great subject to ignore that such instruction lays the foundation upon which the ampler teaching of the Christian faith can be securely built." (Cheers.) I am not going to under value the question of the right of the parent with reference to the education of his children. We propose to have on two days of the week distinctive teaching, and on the other three days to have this education of which the Archbishop of Canterbury speaks so highly; and I think that that is as complete and satisfactory a system of religious education as at all events in the Reform Churches can be required.

Towards the close of his speech Sir Henry Fowler said:—I think the great blunder the leader of the Opposition made in 1902 was that he would not listen to compromise. It should be within the right hon. gentleman's memory that, shortly before we adjourned for a holiday, I besought him not to press that clause which involved giving a majority to the managers of the denomination to which the schools belonged. I told him—and I did not speak without some knowledge of the case—that thoughtful, reasonable men on both sides were endeavouring to arrive at a solution. I said if he would give us the six weeks' holiday something might be agreed upon which would avoid what has arisen since. He said No. He was determined to go on; and I ventured to say that was a declaration of war against Nonconformists. There has been a war. I do not want to have a repetition of that sort of thing. (Ironical cheers and counter-cheers.) An hon. member says we will have it. Well, if you mean war "à outrance" you can have it. (Cheers.) If it requires two to make peace, two are also involved in a war if a war is declared. I think it would be a pitiable thing if the statesmanship of this House came to this subject without something of a different temper than we have seen up to the present time (Cheers.) I have said before, and I say it still, the majority of the people of this country are just and fair. I deny in the strongest language that my colleagues are animated by any personal motive hostile to the Church of England. The overwhelming majority of the Cabinet are members of the Church of England. If only men apply their common-sense to this matter, they would see that what you impute to us is not only that we are rogues, but that we are fools, and that is a combination which no man likes to have imputed to him. (Laughter.)

Mr. Balfour: A respectable man may desire to destroy the Church of England. He may be very foolish and yet respectable.

Sir H. Fowler: The charge is that we are producing this legislation, not in the interests of religion, not in the interests of education, but with no other but the base, mean motive of destroying the Church of England, and that I repudiate in the strongest language I can command. I am willing to forget all that, for this is not a pleasant controversy for either churchman or nonconformists. It is not a pleasant struggle for public men to be engaged in. It is a controversy in which we ought to be influenced by higher motives than party triumph. (Cheers.)

Mr. T. P. O'Connor said he had never known the feelings of his fellow-countrymen in England so deeply stirred as they were at this moment with regard to the Bill. They regarded it as intending to extinguish the Catholic character of their schools. They would not sacrifice their religious teaching to purchase any system of secular education, however excellent. The place of Catholic teaching could not be taken by simple Bible teaching or by instruction of an undenominational character. With regard to undenominational teaching, the position of Catholics was entirely different from that of hon. gentlemen opposite. It was contended on the other side of the House that the undenominational teaching was adequate. On his side it was held that it was inadequate and actually hostile to their religion. (Cheers.) He had received a memorial from a very zealous and representative Catholic body in Preston, where there were a large Catholic population and very large Catholic schools built at great expense.

(Concluded on page 6.)

THE ROYAL WEDDING.

TRIUMPHAL PROGRESS THROUGH SPAIN.

Wonderful Enthusiasm.

A BATTLE OF FLOWERS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 26.

His Majesty King Alfonso and H. R. H. Princess Ena of Battenburg have made a triumphal progress through Spain.

Enormous crowds assembled at the various stations en route.

The manifestations of delicious enthusiasm were such as to delay the train conveying the Royal party.

Bands of Spanish girls deluged the train with the choicest of flowers.

The Queen-Mother was waiting at Plantio station and received Princess Ena most affectionately.

From the Plantio station the Royal party drove to Pardo Palace.

LATER.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have started for Madrid.

King Alfonso and Princess Ena motored from Pardo to Madrid to-day, where they lunched at the Palace.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE ON THE LORDS.

"May Cause a Fresh Election."

THE ABOLITION PLATFORM RAMPANT.

Mr. Lloyd George, speaking at Liverpool, said that the Liberals would probably have to fight another election the date of which depends upon the Lords. Government, he said, wont allow the will of the people to be thwarted for ever, and may find it incumbent on them to appeal to the electors.

THE CAPE PARLIAMENT.

Abolishing the Disfranchisement.

A BOLD POLICY.

LONDON, MAY 25.

In the Speech from the Throne at the opening of the Cape Parliament, it is announced that a Bill will be introduced remitting all sentences of disfranchisement with a view to promoting racial goodwill. Sympathy is expressed for Natal whose attitude has commanded admiration.

DEBATE ON DISARMAMENT.

A Satisfactory Announcement.

LONDON, MAY 26.

During a debate on disarmament in the Lords, Lord Ripon drew a distinction between a reduction of expenditure and disarmament. While Government would do their utmost to reduce expenditure, it was their duty to provide for the ample security of the Empire. Disarmament was impossible without a fair general understanding of the Powers.

JOINT STEAMER SERVICE.

A Tremendous Combination.

SETTLEMENT OF THE AUSTRALIAN ROUTE QUESTION.

The Cunard, the Peninsular and Oriental, the Orient and the Pacific lines announce a joint Eastern and Australian service.

THE CHINESE MISSION.

On the Journey Home.

M. Tsaitse and the other members of the Chinese Mission have gone to Brussels for a ten days' stay. They will afterwards go to Marseilles—homeward bound.

THE JAPANESE TRAINING SHIP AT SYDNEY.

At Sydney the Japanese naval officers and men have been enthusiastically feted though rain marred the out-door functions.

A RIFLE MATCH.

Defeat of the Japanese.

EASY WIN FOR THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The Rifle match, fifteen a side, under the service conditions with moving figures, resulted in the National Rifle Association team defeating the Japanese by 309 to 186 points.

UNSEATED FOR BRIBERY.

Successful Petition against a Conservative.

LONDON, MAY 25.

Mr. George Henry Williamson, Conservative Member for Worcester, has been unseated for bribery.

COMMANDANT OF THE ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Lord Kitchener Returns to his Own.

Lord Kitchener has been gazetted Colonel-Commandant of the Royal Engineers, and Colonel Francis Plowden, a Major-General.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE RUSSIAN DUMA.

Reply to the Demand for Amnesty.

REFORM PROMISED.

LONDON, MAY 26.

The Russian Duma yesterday read a first time the Habeas Corpus Bill.

M. Goremykin has delivered the reply to the Duma's address. It declares an amnesty to be wholly the prerogative of the monarch, and says it is not wise to grant an amnesty to persons implicated in murders, and while disorders last. It warns the Duma that the address exceeds its powers and refuses to consider the expropriation of landowners and ministerial responsibility. It promises Bills for the relief of the peasantry and universal elementary education.

THE SHAH'S HEALTH.

Continued Improvement.

Advices from Teheran, dated the 21st inst., state that the Shah was better.

STATE FUNERAL FOR HENRIK IBSEN

Voted by the Storthing.

LONDON, MAY 25.

The Norwegian Storthing has unanimously voted a state funeral for the late Henrik Ibsen.

AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

For the Amateur Golf Championship Rob beat Lingen by four up and 3 to play.

CRICKET NEWS.

Leicestershire has beaten Derbyshire by 252 runs.

LONDON, MAY 26.

The matches between Lancashire and Surrey, Gloucester and Notts, and Warwick and Yorkshire had to be abandoned, owing to rain.

Middlesex vs. Sussex and Essex vs. Kent were drawn.

THE DERBY BETTING AND SCRATCHING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 26.

A special cablegram to the "Asian" gives the following probable starters in, and latest betting on, the Derby :—

5 to 2 against Lally,
11 to 2 Spearmint,
10 to 1 Malua, Gorgos and Saucy,
12 to 1 Picton,
14 to 1 His Eminence and Sarcelle,
20 to 1 Radium and Black Arrow,
25 to 1 Beppo and the White Knight,
33 to 1 Nulli Secundus,
40 to 1 Buckminster,
50 to 1 Prince William and Storm.

Spearmint has won a good trial; Black Arrow is slightly lame and Nulli Secundus is reported to be a doubtful starter. Ramrod and Gingal have been scratched.

A MURDERER'S PETITION.

STRANGE STORY FROM SYLHET.

REPRIEVE ARRIVES TOO LATE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 27.

A Sylhet correspondent wires under yesterday's date to the "Bengalee" :—"The condemned prisoner Udoyapatni, sentenced to death, has submitted a memorial to Sir J. Bamfylde Fuller praying for His Honour to exercise the prerogative of mercy and in case of rejection, to transmit it to the Viceroy for the same purpose. Sir Bamfylde Fuller rejected this prayer for mercy, but forwarded the memorial to the Viceroy and passed orders for the execution on the morning of the 21st of May which was accordingly done. The same evening a telegram was received here from the Government stopping the execution if the prisoner had not already been hanged, which had been done."

MORE FERRIES ON THE HOOGHLY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 27.

The Government of India have given their sanction to the Calcutta Port Commissioners to purchase seven ferry steamers for work on the Hooghly river.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 25.

Major Gilbert, 34th Pioneers, is appointed an attache at Army Head-quarters, Simla.

Major Stuart, 125th Rifles, is appointed officiating 2nd-in-Command of that regiment.

Major Mardall, 17th Cavalry, is appointed 2nd-in-Command of the 31st Lancers.

The death is reported of 2nd Lieutant Carlisle, 1st Northumberland Fusiliers, at Lucknow, on the 24th inst.

Captain Crawford, 32nd Lancers, has been selected for a Yeomanry Adjutancy and is ordered home.

Lieutenant Colonel Wallace, 27th Punjabis, officiates in command of the Jhelum Brigade. Lieutenant Colonel Bandbury, 14th Sikhs, of the Ferozepore Brigade and Lieutenant Colonel Worlledge, 99th Infantry, of the Secunderabad Infantry) Brigade,

THE "TIMES" AND PARTITION.

CHARGES DENIED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 26.

The Bar Association meeting yesterday at Chittagong unanimously condemned the serious libellous statements contained in the third Article of the "Times'" special correspondent on the Partition of Bengal, denying in toto the allegation that the Association was the medium of circulation of any of the circulars referred to in the correspondence. The Association is sending a letter to the "Times," contradicting the charge and asking for a withdrawal.

The articles have also been condemned by the Mymansingh and Shillong Bar Associations.

THE EMERSON CENTENARY.

AMUSING DISCOVERY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 26.

An Emerson Centenary celebration was held last night in the hall of St. Andrew's Church under the auspices of the Pilgrims. In the course of the evening the discovery was made that the illustrious American seer was born in 1803 and the centenary became a birthday commemoration.

Colonel W. H. Michael, the American Consul, who made his first public appearance in Calcutta presided and two pleasant and instructive hours were spent. Mr. H. J. Keith read a biographical sketch of Emerson, and the Rev. John Macrae, in an entertaining paper, questioned Emerson's right to be considered either a poet, essayist or philosopher. The Chairman contributed an address which was enriched by some personal reminiscences of his distinguished countryman.

ALLEGED ATTEMPTED EXTORTION BY A JOCKEY.

AN UNFOUNDED CHARGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 25.

Timol applied for a summons against Donald Greenhalgh, a jockey, on a charge of attempted extortion of Rs. 50,000. The Magistrate held the facts disclosed did not show an offence and rejected the application.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO MURDER.

CASE DISMISSED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 25.

After eight days' hearing the case in which Bhagan Lal Lohia charged Tarachand Jallan with conspiring with some professional Goondas to murder him and with actually attempting to do so and with causing him grievous hurt, came to a conclusion at the second Criminal Sessions of the High Court to-day. The jury returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty and the accused was acquitted and discharged.

SERIOUS THEFT.

SIXTEEN INDIA SURVEY MAP PLATES MISSING.

STRANGE AFFAIR IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 26.

The robbery of sixteen engraved copper-plates of the Indian survey maps, valued roughly at forty thousand rupees, was discovered in the office of the Surveyor General of India last week. No clue to the thieves has been secured, although the Commissioner of Police has conducted a personal investigation and offered a reward of Rs. 100.

COTTON PROSPECTS IN CEYLON.

SEED FOR THREE THOUSAND ACRES APPLIED FOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, MAY 26.

Messrs. Nieland and Wilson report that, in connection with their offer to give Sea Island cotton-seed free to any one who will plant it in Ceylon, seed sufficient to plant up 3,000 acres has been applied for. This will come out from home in August, which is the time for planting. Three thousand acres means three thousand bales of Sea-island cotton, and taking a bale at 300 lbs. net, and a pound of cotton grown in Ceylon to be worth about 9d., C.I.F., Liverpool, the commercial value works out roughly at £30,000.

Obstacles have been placed in the way of the purchase of seed in Ceylon by the high price demanded for it, as soon as it became known that it was wanted for growing purposes instead of for cattle feeding. This price has been as high as 60 cents per pound, against ten cents, which is about the price of good Sea Island cotton seed at home. It is not believed by Messrs. Nieland & Wilson, however, that there is at the present time much clean seed in Ceylon.

Messrs. Nieland & Wilson consider it inadvisable to plant less than 50 acres at the outside. The estates are bound to produce a variety in quality, so that, if the cotton industry develops, as H. E. the Governor at the last meeting of the Agricultural Society said he hoped and believed it would, and planters begin by sending home the produce of a few scattered acres, Ceylon cotton will gain the undesirable reputation of being too mixed.

BHOWNAGAR NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNAGAR, MAY 24.

THE ocean going steamer Florican sailed to-day in the early morning. She remained at anchor for a fortnight. She has 8 European officers and 59 lascars, the crew numbering 76 all told. The engine is triple expansion of 350 horse-power and nominal speed of 10 knots.

Messrs. Bird and Co. have made a present of a gold watch and chain of beautiful workmanship to the Port Officer, Mr. Mirza. Besides Rs 50 to each Khalasi.

Some thieves entered the railway station at Wadhwan last night and were walking off with boxes of ghee when they were pursued by a policeman on watch. A free fight ensued in which the latter was severely wounded by means of a sword, and had to be taken to the hospital. The thieves made off.

THE AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

REPLAYED FINAL TIE.

VICTORY FOR THE BOMBAY TEAM.

At this match on Saturday there was a very large attendance, as the game was expected to be a very keen one. It did not turn out so close, however, as the Grant Medical forwards got many chances in the first half of which they took advantage. The play in the second half was more level, St. Xavier's, during the last part, pressing strongly.

The Band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers played throughout the game. The referees were Lieut.-Colonel Hogge and Mr. Fenton. From the bully the Medicals broke away, but the ball went behind. The Calcutta side then attacked and Owens took the ball at the field, but hit out of play. The Medicos now pressed hard, and by good combination got into St. Xavier's circle, and Fido put in a very hot shot, which found the net. This advantage greatly encouraged the Grant Medicals, and they again attacked, but St. Xavier's backs stopped the rush and transferred the ball to their forwards who took it well at the field, only to hit behind. The Bombay side then got away but Smart saved brilliantly, and St. Xavier's took up the running, and had a shot, but the ball went out. Again they returned to the attack, but their hitting was erratic, and the ball went behind. Play remained level for a time, but Grant Medical again got going from a fresh hit and hit behind. Owens then came to the fore with a brilliant run, and looked as if he had scored, but the ball was ordered to be bullied from the twenty-five. Play reigned in mid-field for a while until from a free-hit against St. Xavier's for "sticks" Grant Medical got away and hit behind. St. Xavier's now pressed, but hit too hard. The second goal was then scored; it was a splendid individual effort by Fido and he put in a real "stinger" of a shot, which beat the Calcutta goal-keeper completely. Play remained level for a while, the Medical side showing great cleverness out of touch. The Calcutta team now had an innings and pressed strongly but the Medical backs were very safe and transferred the play to the St. Xavier's line. Here the Calcutta halves missed the ball, and the Medicals looked very dangerous, but Vaughan saved in gallant fashion. A great struggle then ensued in the Calcutta circle, the Medicals making desperate attempts to break through, but St. Xavier's defended with great stubbornness and got the ball out of danger. Here a great misfortune came to the Calcutta side, Yakchee their celebrated back getting a nasty injury which necessitated his being carried off the field. With ten men St. Xavier's resumed and at once pressed, the ball however going behind. Then the Medicals increased their score, Fido again putting in an excellent goal. Half time came with the score :—

Grant Medical College ..... 3 Goals.
St. Xavier's ..... Nil.

On restarting both Owens and Smart on the Calcutta side were seen to be limping badly. This did not deter St. Xavier's from attacking vigorously, but they shot wild. The Medicals transferred and Fido getting away looked like a scorer but shot wildly. The Calcutta side now opened their score; their forwards passing in excellent fashion got into the Bombay circle; Manuel scored amidst great applause. Yakchee having had his leg bandaged, returned to the field and met with a great reception. He was however limping badly. Their goal seemed to put new life into the Calcutta team and they pressed, but could not increase their score. One of the prettiest saves we have seen this occurred; the Grant forwards getting away, passed both backs, and the goal-keeper running out, missed the ball, a score seemed inevitable, but the Calcutta left half dashing up hit out of danger, though to do so he had to run inside the net. A corner was given, but no score resulted. Grant College kept up the attack and Vaughan put in some excellent saves. A succession of corners took place, from the last of which Fido scored his fourth goal without opposition. The Medicos still kept pegging away at the St. Xavier's goal, but the backs and halves defended well. Another man was now hurt, this time a Medical, and was carried off the field. St. Xavier's then attacked strongly, and should have scored, but their shooting was weak. Grant College relieved but Smart saved well. The Calcutta left half made a good run and centred splendidly, but the Grant backs hit away. Yakchee then took the ball up the field, and got into the Medical circle, but the backs saved. St. Xavier's however evidently meant to score, and Manuel getting the ball steered it through all his opponents in masterly fashion and scored St. Xavier's second goal. Grant Medical were attacking when time was called leaving the score :—

Grant Medical ..... 4 Goals.
St. Xavier's ..... 2 Goals.

That the best side won there is no doubt, but in our opinion St. Xavier's seemed stale. They have had a very gruelling time, and their best men Yakchee, Smart and Owens seemed to have been knocked about a good deal. Grant Medical played immeasurably better than they did the day before. Their forwards combined excellently and Fido was a tower of strength. His shooting was very hard and accurate, and he was responsible for all the scoring. The Medical halves played a very sound game as did also the backs. On St. Xavier's side we noticed particularly Smart, Owens, Yakchee, all the halves, and Manuel in the forwards, who were prominent.

At the end of the match the Cup was presented to the Captain of the winning team by Mrs. Hogge. Mr. Savage making a neat speech in which he referred to the great assistance that the tournament had received from the 113th Regiment, firstly in the Secretary, secondly in players, thirdly in Lieutenant-Colonel Hogge who worked so hard as referee, and lastly, in Mrs. Hogge who was so kindly present to make the presentation. The whole competition has been a great success which reflects great credit on the hard working and indefatigable Secretary Lieutenant Palmer as well as on the President and Committee. The gentlemen who so kindly gave their services as referees in the preliminary rounds, and Lieutenant-Colonel Hogge and Mr. Fenton, who referred in the later encounters with general satisfaction, all players and spectators should be most grateful to. Messrs. Powell and Robertson gave great assistance to the referees by kindly officiating as goal-line judges. The proceeds of the match are to be devoted to the Cathedral Organ Fund. The sum taken at the gate was over Rupees 600. The teams were as on Friday.

Throughout the Tournament the Jewish Division of St. John Ambulance Association was in attendance daily to render first aid to the injured. But on no other occasion was it found so useful as on the final day, when not less than four cases of accidents were treated. The work was most creditably and expeditiously performed. Among those who did the work were Dr. D. B. Naik, Messrs S. E. Baker, B. S. Reuben, J. Shalome, S. S. Pinhas, P. J. Reuben, Samuel Judah and others. A squad of qualified police also helped.

The following is the complete record of the Tournament :—

The following is the complete list of winners of the Tournament :—

1895—Bombay Gymkhana. 1897—Durham Light Infantry. 1898—Poona Vols. 1899—Poona Vols. 1900—Royal Scots 1901—Cathedral High School "Old Boys." 1902—King's Shropshire Light Infantry. 1903—Cathedral High School" "Old Boys." 1904—1st Middlesex Regiment, 1905—Cathedral High School "Old Boys." 1906—Grant Medical College.

SIMLA NOTES AND NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 24.

In a recent issue of the local paper there appeared what professed to be an account of a meeting of Simla house proprietors held in the Town Hall on the 12th May. This account stated that the house proprietors were seriously considering the advisability of instituting a general 20 per cent reduction of rent all round in order to induce more people to take houses and to give up the objectionable practice of living in hotels. This self-imposed generosity on the part of the house proprietors was not generally credited and nothing has since come out regarding the proceedings at the meeting which give poor tenants the slightest reason to anticipate that any such rebate is contemplated. On the contrary the house proprietors appear to have wholly concerned themselves with the magnitude of the house proprietors' stake in Simla and the absolute necessity of some action in order to protect their interests. It appears that the annual rental value of houses belonging to private individuals within Municipal limits is Rs. 7,01,639, the house tax which brings into the Municipal coffers the sum of Rs. 70,163 and a ground tax of Rs. 14,940. The total of house and ground tax thus amounts to upwards of Rs. 85,000. As opposed to this Government pays in ground tax and house tax a total of only Rs. 27,988, but, while the Government has a crowd of nominated members on the Municipal Committee in the shape of the Deputy Commissioner, the Executive Engineer, the Civil Surgeon, the Health Officer et cetera, et cetera, the house proprietors have no representative and they not unnaturally feel that it would not be more than fair if they possessed some voice in the local government of the station. There is in addition evidently some sort of grievance regarding the treatment which tax payers receive at the hands of the executive officers of the Municipal Committee and so far as can be ascertained it is the intention of the house proprietors to form a strong fighting committee, to subscribe the necessary sinews, and to enter into a guerre a mort with the Local Government. The fire appears to have been smouldering a long time, but the breeze which finally fanned it into flame was the action of the Local Government in refusing to confirm an election of two members which took place last winter. The Municipality is certainly as unpopular as it is possible for a Government to be, and its unpopularity largely arises from the vexatious pinpricks which the Committee, with marvellous ingenuity contrive to inflict on almost every one. If the Committee imposed one or two large taxes which would hit rich and poor, in proportion to their means, and would abandon their octroi and other petty vexatious imposts, which are run by ignorant, ill paid, subordinates, they would discover there would be much less grumbling and much less discontent.

Every thing appears very quite as regards the proceedings of the Imperial Government, as there is not even a hint at present of a meeting of the Legislative Council, or of any business of this character, and nothing has transpired of interest with regard to the work of the Executive Council. The summary of the "Standard's" report as to the negotiations for an Anglo-Russian understanding, as telegraphed by Reuter, was read here with much interest, but it was universally regarded merely as an intelligent journalistic anticipation of events, as it was felt that at the present time the internal affairs of Russia were hardly in a condition to permit of that country entering into agreements with other Powers regarding events in distant countries in Asia. Most people would, however, welcome a delimitation of the spheres of British and Russian influence in Persia, though the suggested line of separation, stretching, say, from Meshed through Turbat-i-Haidari and thence southwestward to Ispahan and Dizful, has the disadvantage of leaving Russian influence predominant over a large part of the Persian Empire. In the meantime it would be interesting to know how Shah Muzaffer-ud-Din, King of Kings, whose ancestors were the most powerful rulers in the world, regards this attempt on the part of two alien powers to divide up his territories into two spheres of influence, and whether the rivalry of Russia and England at Teheran has had anything to do with the paralytic stroke which report says His Majesty has recently experienced.

The weather has behaved in an inconsiderate manner with regard to the larger garden parties in Simla. Mrs. Baker's party on the 10th was marred by a thundershower and on Thursday the 17th when the Viceregal garden party was to have been held the morning broke with heavy rain and wind. The entertainment was consequently postponed until Friday in the hopes of ensuring a fine day. These hopes seemed at first likely to be realised as the forenoon was brilliantly fine, but at half past five, just after the great majority of the guests had arrived a storm came up quickly and was followed by a skelter of the smartly dressed crowd for their rickshaws or for the shelter of the friendly verandah. The storm passed as quickly as it had arrived, but it was sufficient to ruin the show, and the smart dresses, frocks and hats, which were intended to be displayed on the grassy lawns of Viceregal Lodge never had a chance of a show off, during the brief interval of fine weather. A lady with singularly alert powers of observation says, however, that Lady Minto wore a dress of apple green glacé silk with dark green feather hat and a necklet of pearls and emeralds; Ladies Eileen and Ruby Elliot, cream lace dresses with long mauve scarves, white hats with roses; Mrs. Longe a cherry coloured dress with black feather hat; Mrs. Charles Allen, black and pink painted chiffon; Mrs. Baker, cherry coloured dress and white hat; Mrs. Aldham blue and mauve painted chiffon dress; Mrs. Miller, pale grey dress and hat to match. Lady Rivaz was indisposed and unable to be present, but the Lieutenant Governor and Miss Rivaz and the Commander-in-Chief attended the party for a short time.

On Saturday there was the usual rush out to Mashobra, Mahasu and Naldera. There has not been a wet Sunday this season and the week-end parties in the suburbs, if so they may be called, have been in consequence singularly successful and popular. The golf links at Naldera are always largely patronised at this season though the journey thereto is exceedingly boresome compared with the jaunt from Calcutta to Tollygunj by the Electric Tram. The procedure in the case of the officeman consists in getting up at 6 a. m. on Sunday morning, starting in a rickshaw at seven and arriving at Bendochy, the Mashobra branch of the United Service Club, in time for breakfast. Thence he rides to Naldera, a distance of six miles, golfs till four, rides back to Bendochy, tea, then Rickshaw back to Simla in time for dinner, which makes altogether a fairly busy day.

The usual weekly Gymkhana was held on Saturday at Annandale. The events were of the customary character, but that the Honorary Secretary of the Club is reaching the end of his resources in this respect, is evidenced by the fact that it is notified that a prize will be given for the best suggestion for a really original Gymkhana event. With any luck the Honorary Secretary should receive sufficient suggestions to carry on the meetings for the remainder of the season. How long this may be, will depend on the weather. At present beyond the inconsiderate storms which have dispersed the garden parties mentioned above, the weather has been perfect, but it would appear from the reports of vessels which have come into port in Calcutta and Bombay, that out over the south of the Bay and of the Arabian Sea, the usual south-west winds and rain-squalls have commenced, a sure indication of the gradual approach of the monsoon of whichthis year we are again to have an official forecast of prospects the Government of India having decided that the confidential slip is no longer to be attached to that interesting document. Why it should ever have been regarded as confidential passes the comprehension of most people, but Lord Curzon was always very impatient of criticism, both as regards his own acts and opinions, and the acts and opinions of the departments under him, and presumably when the forecast became the laughing stock of a ribald press from Cape Comorin to Peshawar, he determined that it should either be suppressed altogether, or removed from criticism by being made confidential.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Importation of Frozen Sheep and Lambs.

LONDON OMNIBUS COMPETITION.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY.

LONDON, MAY 11.

We learn that in order to provide for the growing importation of frozen sheep and lambs from Australia and New Zealand the Manchester Ship Canal Company has decided to fit up a portion of one of the transit sheds at No. 9 Dock, Salford, as a cold-air store. Space will, in the first instance, be provided for about 30,000 carcases of mutton, and arrangements will be made for the extension of this space as required, and also for the fitting up of chill-rooms for hanging imported dressed beef when such accommodation becomes necessary. The new cold store will be for transit purposes, and will therefore not compete with the municipal and private cold storage warehouses already established in Manchester. It will greatly facilitate the discharge of perishable colonial cargoes, particularly in wet weather, and will obviate any risk of deterioration to frozen merchandise on the quay. When the work, which is to be put in hand at once, is completed Manchester will be admirably equipped for this trade, and the fitting up of the chill-rooms which are also contemplated would put the port in a position to handle efficiently a share of the large imports of American, Argentine, and Australian dressed beef, which are now dealt with at Liverpool.

In their cotton letter dated New York, May 1, Messrs Hubbard Brothers and Co. say that the crop, as a rule, is doing well, the conditions in the main being directly the reverse of those of last season. The complaints of the scarcity of labour are due, they think, to the desire of each individual farmer to plant all the cotton he can. Comparisons of the acreage this season based on the Government estimate of the reduction last year will, it is suggested, be misleading as the yield east of Mississippi last year must have been from an acreage much larger than that given in the official corrected Government figures, and the trade at New York is represented as accepting an acreage this year closely approximating to that of the record crop. The New York "Journal of Commerce" of the same date (May 1), reports that "manufacturers' agents who have gone over the lists of prices at which goods are offered for sale in jobbing houses this week state that the finished goods in many instances are selling for lower prices than the grey goods can be bought at for delivery during the next two or three months."

Advices from Shanghai, dated April 5, again emphasise the relation of enormous stocks to an inadequate demand. Messrs. Noel, Murray and Co. suggest that forward business in Manchester has been done by exporters here against the advice of their Shanghai branches. They make an interesting suggestion for enterprising financiers :—The first of the return steamers from Newchwang is due to-day, when it may be possible to glean a few more particulars of the state of that market. It is said the attempt to abolish the old three months credit system has failed and been abandoned, but the Japanese are still refusing to redeem their way not except in the way of exchange for their manufactures. English and American goods are consequently being neglected in the country, and holders find it difficult to move the heavy stocks they have on hand. It would seem to be quite a feasible thing for some of our local financial institutions to send up a million or two of the superfluous hard cash at present here and buy up those war notes, which no doubt they could do at a substantial discount, and so make a handsome profit and at the same time greatly facilitate foreign trade. Messrs. Ilbert and Co. mention a fair inquiry from Newchwang for dyed and fancy goods, but the market generally is, they say, lifeless and American sheetings suffer particularly from over-trading. While sheetings in filled finishes are described as a drug on the market. Some comfort may be found in Messrs. Ilbert's assurance that Chinese dealers have not lost sight of the fact that the over-bought situation now existent was in the main brought about through the necessity to secure deliveries before other markets had bought them up and it is encouraging too to hear that clearances of former purchases have on the whole been for some time past upon a very satisfactory scale.

After the consideration last week of the unfortunate position in which the London railways find themselves in consequence of the upheaval in methods of short-distance traction, it is natural to turn to the omnibus and tramway companies, from whose competition the railways are suffering. Now that the London County Council has taken over the North Metropolitan Tramways there are only five London traffic companies issuing weekly returns. In the case of the two old omnibus companies, the increased capital that is being sunk in the replacement of the horse omnibuses by motor has not yet begun to bear any appreciable fruit. The London General receipts actually show an aggregate decrease of 18,000l. during the first seventeen weeks of the year, while the London Road Car has enjoyed an aggregate increase of no more than 900l. The 100,000l. of new 5 per cent preference capital which has just been offered to the shareholders of the Road Car Company—yesterday was the last day for acceptance—will now be ranking for dividend, but only 2l. on each five pound share is being paid up, the remainder being reserved to be called up as required.

But there must be a severe drop in the ordinary dividend if the traffic receipts do not keep better pace with the increased capital expenditure. Only one of the new motor-omnibus companies—the London Motor Omnibus Company—publishes traffic returns, and that shows aggregate receipts of £39,152. for the seventeen weeks the greater part of which must be at the expense of existing undertakings. Another serious drain upon the receipts of existing companies, more particularly on those of the railways, is the increasing progress made by the Metropolitan Electric Tramways in the nothern suburbs. There are now twenty-two miles in operation, against fifteen a year ago, and the receipts to date amount to £50,701., against £34,236. The company declared its first ordinary dividend of 3 per cent last month, and is still, of course, in the constructions stage as regards the greater part of its authorised system. But in view of the rapid increase in receipts, the dividend on the half-millions 5 per cent cumulative preference shares now seems pretty well secured, and at their current price of 15-16 they yield £5. 8s. per cent.

In view of the pressure that has been brought upon the directors of the London Electrobus Company by the treat of litigation, they have done well to undertake to return the subscriptions of those applicants who desire it. All should desire it. The electrobus may be an excellent vehicle in its way, but, as was pointed out here at the time the prospectus was issued, there is nothing to show that it can pay. We all know that it costs immeasurably more to maintain an electric car than a petrol car, and it has been shown that the London Electrobus Company possesses no patent, or contrivance, or anything of the kind to cheapen electric-car traction. It was on the assumption that it did that people subscribed. They should take back their money, and wait for a promising electric omnibus company, which will doubtless make its appearance sooner or later. The shares of the Gramophone Company do not seem to have benefited much from the magnificent advertisement it received in Court the other day. It is a strange thing, by the way, that after all the flaring advertisements of the instruments and of the company which have appeared in their columns, many of the newspapers are still unable to spell the word gramophones, they even blazoned forth the mis-spelling on their porters. After all the riotous merriment that occurred over the performance in Court, the best joke of the case seems to have passed unnoticed. It was the announcement that the record would be withdrawn.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 25.

RAILWAY BOARD.

Mr. P. A. Hyde officiates Locomotive Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, and Mr. **Gregson, Carriage** and Wagon Superintendent.

A Resolution directs that all dangerous petroleums which include benzine, benzoline and gasoline, should be treated in the same manner as petrol or motor spirit in regard to their carriage by passenger and goods trains, and new regulations are issued accordingly.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The Army Annual Act is published in the "Gazette."

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Lefroy, Imperial Entomologist, is granted one month's privilege leave.

Captain J. D. E. Holmes, Civil Veterinary Department, is granted 3 months' privilege leave from 1st July.

Mr. Cameron is appointed to the Indian Civil Veterinary Department.

Sir Denzil Ibbetson acts as Chairman of the Board of Management, Indian People's Famine Trust.

Mr. Totenham officiates Conservator of Forests Third Grade, in charge of the East Bengal and Assam Forest Circle.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. E. R. Gardiner officiates Superintending Engineer, Bangal, vice Mr. Higgins.

Mr. H. C. Saunders officiates Superintending Engineer, Punjab.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr. A. W. E. Standley, Executive Engineer, are replaced at the P. W. D. from employment in Bikaneer.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. F. J. Atkinson, Accountant-General, Burma is granted six months' leave, Mr. M. F. Gauntlett, I. C. S., is to officiate.

Mr. G. D. Pudumjee is granted privilege leave of 27 days, during which Mr. Balak Ram officiates Deputy Accountant-General, Bombay, and Mr. J. H. **Hurst** as Chief Superintendent of that office.

Mr. J. S. Milne is posted Assistant Accountant-General, Madras.

MILITARY FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. E. W. O'Brien officiates Deputy Examiner, Military Accounts, Secunderabad Division.

POST OFFICE.

Mr. C. C. Sheridan officiates Inspector-General, Railway Mail Service, and Rai Salegram Bahadur as Deputy Inspector-General.

Mr. W. Maxwell will continue to act as special first grade Postmaster General and Mr. Whymper and Mr. Harrison in the first grade.

Mr. H. N. Hutchinson will hold charge of Bengal Circle Customs Department.

Mr. J. S. Henry, I. C. S., is appointed Assistant Collector in the Imperial Customs service.

MILITARY SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.

Captain O'Meara officiates Superintendent, Army Clothing Factory, Madras.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Captain Chandler officiates Director Royal Indian Marine and Captain Elderton, Deputy Director.

Captain Hewett, Director Royal Indian Marine, is granted eight months' leave.

A SOBER MONSOON.

LIKE A THIEF IN THE NIGHT.

We have all been watching for the burst of the monsoon for some days past, and, it seems, watching in vain, writes a correspondent of the "Times of Ceylon." The monsoon declines to go on the burst and has stolen in like a thief in the night.

It is a sober monsoon which has come upon us in a chastened spirit, without mischief or disturbance. It chose the 13th instant and arrived with an insignificant attendance of 9 cents of rain in Colombo and a little more elsewhere.

The south-west has forgotten its traditions and has fallen upon degenerate days since the time of Sir Emerson Tennant. The great event is no longer by the grand phenomena which Tennant immortalized. The sudden lightnings flash among the hills, observes that writer, and sheet through the clouds that overhang the sea, and with a crash of thunder, the monsoon bursts over the thirsty land, not in showers of partial torrents, but in a wide deluge, that in the course of a few hours overtops the rever banks and spreads in inundations over the level plain. All the phenomena of this explosion are stupendous.'

We have changed all that. Now we have no explosions, and the wide deluge may be reduced to a gauge of 9 cents of the inch. Our monsoon comes and hides its diminished head, and we have to inquire from exports ashore and mariners at sea to make sure that the poor thing has come at all. What led to the discouragement of the monsoon cannot be ascertained. Perhaps a special commission might be appointed to inquire into the matter. It deserves serious attention.

The correspondent is probably referring to the little monsoon.

So far as we can judge from wind and rain, there was no remarkable downpour on the 13th instant except at Badulla, which had 1 3-4 inches, and Nuwara Eliya where 85 cents were registered, but the weather chart shows that for the first time rough sea was experienced on that day along the North-Western coast, the disturbance gradually extending to Colombo on the 14th, and working all along the coast by the next day. The rough sea continued for four or five days. By the 15th instant the S.W. wind, which grew from light into fresh, became sufficiently marked to be characterised as strong, and a special arrow mark, double-feathered made its appearance in the daily weather charts, showing strong winds in the N.-W., N.-E. and south on the 15th instant, and remaining there until the 19th. The weather reports again show strong S.W. winds at Trincomalee, Manner, Puttalam, Jaffna, and Madra accompanied by rough sear. For some days prior to the 13th, the amount of horizontal movement of the air varied between 170 to 180 miles. On the 13th it suddenly rose to 283, remained about that till the 17th, when it rose to 308, fell again to 145 on the 18th, and rose once more to over 200 on the 20th. To-day's report gives the figure as 274.

It is only by close study and comparison and figures that the arrival of the monsoon seems to be borne out, there being nothing more formidable for the guidances of the man in the street. Those who ought to know are however, sure that the monsoon has come. Roma locuta est, &c.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL E. FEBRER NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, May 23th.

149 Strength—The undermarcd having been enrolled are taken on the strength and posted to companies as follows:—

No 5818 Vol R P Sharman and No 5819 Vol M Byrne, to "A" Coy

No 5820 Vol G Savage to "C" Coy

No 5821 Vol W H Sharman and No 5822 Vol H D Watts, to "E" Coy

No 5823 Vol D H Kelly No 5824 Vol J J Cahill and No 5825 Vol G Lorning to "F" Coy

150. Transfer—The undermentioned transfers are made with effect from this date—

No 5157 Cadet G J Cowper, from "H" to "F" Company

No 5462 Cadet A R Bell from "H" to "F" Company

No 5478 Cadet A Dudley from "M" to "F" Company

G. D. PRICE, Capt.
Adjt. B. V. R.

HOW TO KEEP COOL

All who suffer from the heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delightful sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical—It is so lasting.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

THE EDUCATION BILL.

(Concluded from page 4.)

The nonconformists said they could not accept simple Bible teaching because it was actively hostile to the fundamental Catholic ideas in that it gave the right of private judgment to each individual and made the Bible the supreme and only source of religious authority. To attempt to force this on Catholic children would be nothing short of religious persecution. (Cheers.)

After Mr. Perks had denounced the special facilities given to the Roman Catholics, and Mr. Belloc, the Roman Catholic advocate of compromise, had expressed the opinion that the main lines of the scheme would satisfy most of his fellow-believers who were Liberals.

Mr. R. Macdonald expounded the views of the Labour members of Parliament. He said:—He spoke for no religious sect and for no anti-religious sect. Hon. members in his quarter of the House, keenly interested as they were in all educational problems, were bound to consider the Bill as being to a very small extent an educational Bill and to a very large extent a sectarian Bill. That being so, he was happy to say that the great majority of the Labour Party sympathised with the criticisms he was about to make. He regretted that the Bill did not broaden the definition of elementary education, that no provision had been made for a national system of training colleges for teachers, and that only an ineffective attempt had been made to restore the democratic control over the educational machinery. But the Bill contained a genuine attempt to bring the fabric of the schools under popular control, and it abolished tests for teachers; and on these grounds the Labour Party would support the second reading. In criticising the Bill from the point of view of secular education, he protested against the action of bishops and others in representing secular education and secularism as one and the same thing. It was a curious fact that very Labour movement was in favour of a system of secular education in public schools. The chief reason was because those who belonged to Labour parties sent thier children to these schools. What proportion of the bishops or of the members of that House sent thier children to these schools? (Hear, hear.) Reference had already been made to the debates of 1870, when Mr. Richards moved an amendment in favour of secular education. Of the 60 men who voted in favour of that amendment only two remained in the House. He regarded it as fortunate significant, and, might he add, hopeful that the Prime Minister was one of them. (Cheers.) The Act of 1902 had effected some excellent reforms. But a section of the community said it placed the Church and the denominations on an unfair footing, and the result was Passive Resistance Movement. The Government proposed to put matters right by the establishment of simple Bible teaching. Would the Bill bring peace? After the speech of the member for the Scotland Division (Mr. T. P. O'Connor) he felt that there could be no compromise. It was futile to expect that the hon. member could sit down with the hon. member for Louth and discover some common ground upon which to establish a public system of religious education in this country. How did the Bill carry out the mandate given by the country at the election? It proposed undenominational teaching with the Bible. Was that carrying out the mandate? It had been said honestly and truly by members in debate, and with more bitterness by speakers outside, that simply reading the Bible without comment was denominational teaching, and accepting this statement, the question was, How would the Bill bring peace? It simply gave ground for a more aggravated form of passive resistance. ("No.") How did public control come in in accordance with Clause 4? If it was put in merely to draw in those who disagreed with the Bill, including them to trust to the tender mercies of the local authority, it had better be kept out. If it was a genuine attempt to meet the opposition of Roman and English Catholics, then the school would be used for denominational teaching, and master and teachers must be consistent with the atmosphere of the school and so also the managers, and pledges upon public control would have to be sacrificed. If teaching from the Bible was to have any value, the teacher must believe in it. The tendency was to make the teaching of the Bible a merely formal matter, and he could say that, having had the benefit of a Scotch education. He had been struck by the fact that not a single schoolmaster with whom he had talked on the subject was in favour of retaining the Bible as a text-book in the school he controlled. (Oh, oh.) Though the right hon. gentleman the Chancellor of the Duchy seemed to have had a different experience, there could be no doubt that there had always been strife at the elections between Churchmen, Nonconformists, and secularists. He predicted that there would be a recrudescence of religious strife under this Bill. The municipal authorities would be charged with the power of discriminating between sect and sect. Before 12 months were over, in a great many places in this country, among the chief questions before the electors would be questions dividing Church and chapel. Denominational education was going to be continued under this Bill, and yet, while retaining its foothold, it was to be, to a certain extent, punished for remaining denominational education (Hear, hear.) But the present majority was not always going to be in power, and in the meantime the denominationalists were pledged to go on with their agitation. The result would be that when the majority of the House changed once more there would be recreated a complete denominational system, and there would be a rekindling of denominational strife. The Bill eliminated from one of the dangerous elements of denominationalism. He challenged hon. members to show in what respects the moral results of the teaching in those schools where the Bible was used as a text-book differed from those in districts where it was not so used. They had heard a great deal about the rights of the parents in this matter. He denied that those rights existed. (Cries of Oh.) If hon. members meant the right of the parent to teach his children his religion, that might be an arguable proposition; but what he thought they meant was that a parent had the right to demand that the State should educate his children in his religion. That assumed right ran counter to the right of every citizen who refused to pay rates or taxes for the propagation of a religious creed which he did not hold. Moreover, the child had a right to appeal to its guardian, in this case the State, against its parent, to protect its mind so that its mind would be prepared in the best possible way to meet honestly and without fear those grave problems that we all had to attempt to solve. The two objections to this Bill were that it was no going to bring peace, that it handed over to the next generation every problem of denominational education that the last generation handed over to us, and it was not going to advance the quality of our moral instruction or make any contribution to the problem of building up of character, which was the great practical problem of our schools. If they made up their minds that the education given in our schools from public money during school hours and by civil servants must be in secular subjects only, they would be laying the foundation of peace, their appeal to peace would be a real appeal, backed by a Bill which laid the foundation of that peace. If not the divisions which the House took now would surely be repeated 30 years hence. The State was a secular organisation, and it ought to say to the Church and the family:—"It is your responsibility to teach religion to the children—to teach that which is of no value unless it touches the heart with a strange regenerative influence." For this reason he deplored the Bill, though he should vote for the second reading. (Cheers.)

Dr. Macnamara said that the hon. member's version of how the Bible was taught in the provided schools of this country was entirely distorted, the unsophisticated layman was disgusted. When he heard great prelates denouncing simple Bible teaching as undermining the Christian faith he did not know whether to be most amazed at the sublimity of their arrogance or the depth of their profanity. (Laughter and cheers.) This system had got behind it 35 years of admirable work. Cardinal Manning once said, If the Bible is read in the school, and if prayers are read and Christian hymns are sung, I could not honestly or fairly say that is not a Christain school. Dr. Ryle, when Bishop of Liverpool, had said, I thank God for the Board schools of Liverpool. The Bill, he still thought, was an honest and painstaking endeavour, but he did not say that it was perfect. He would commend to the President of the Board of Education an extremely valuable letter in the "Times" of last Monday from the Bishop of Ripon—(cheers)—and the reasonable propositions of the Convocations of Canterbury and York. He thought it was possible to make modifications in it—always subject to these vital principles, which could not be tampered with, full popular control and no test for teachers—modifications which might make the future administration of the Bill when it became law more acceptable to certain sections. He suggested that Clause 4 should be mandatory on the local authority—(hear, hear)—and saw no reason for discrimination between Clauses 3 and 4 in this respect. In the second place, he should be inclined to widen the application of Clause 4 to other than urban areas—(Opposition cheers)—if he were assured that there would be school accommodation within easy reach of every child. Thirdly, he would associate with the management, say, three representative parents on the occasion of the final selection of teachers. He also called the right hon. gentleman's attention to Clause 23. This provided for the devolution to smaller areas than the county, and he though this devolution would have to be carried out with extreme care. Lastly, with regard to Clause 7, subsection 4, he hoped the right hon. gentleman would be able to do something more than was provided for the teacher whose school would be closed. He made these suggestions in no spirit of opposition to the Bill, but because he was impatient of the clogging of the wheels of education in this country. (Cheers.)

Viscount Castlereagh opposed the Bill because, he urged, by it the religious instincts which meant so much to the character of the nation would be endangered. (Hear, hear.) One of the most dangerous provisions of the bill was that which abolished the so-called tests of teachers. Religious instruction was the most important part of a child's training, and yet there was to be allowed no safeguard that it was believed in by teachers who imparted it. He also strongly objected to the provision which gave Home Rule in education to Wales. No one who had watched the persecution of Anglican schools in Wales for the last two years could have any doubt as to the fate which awaited those schools under the Bill. Denominational religious education was absolutely essential to the moral well being of the child. To it the ascribed the national greatness of England, and now it was seriously threatened by the Bill.

The debate was continued on May 8, when Mr. Lloyd-George delivered an impassioned speech in favour of the Bill, declaring that the true parental demand is that no ecclesiastic or politician shall be allowed to stand between the child and the light of the Great Book which saved England from darkness and will continue to illumine the gloom which oppresses human life after the last sect shall have vanished from this scene." Sir W. Anson characterised the Bill as an omnibus Bill, showing in one place the hand of the teachers, in another the hand of the Welsh Party, and so on. He wanted to know who would be responsible for the Educational Council in Wales supposing it should be guilty of injustice or neglect. The debate was adjourned on the motion of Mr. Bryce.

On May 9th the debate called forth a striking speech by Mr. Chamberlain. He desired to withdraw asinaccurate the statement that the Bill was the endowment of a new religion. It was a new endowment of a special form of religion which was already largely endowed. The mandate to the Government was to relieve a grievance, not to impose one. There was not the slightest doubt that practically at least one-half of the people were opposed the Bill. The most easily tenable of all systems was the system which separated the duty of the State from the duty which belonged to the parent and the sect. There would never be a permanent settlement on lines which, like those of the Bill, were palpably unfair to a large section of the community. The bebate stood adjourned.

CHINESE IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Lord Selborne on May 4 received at Pretoria a deputation of members of Het Volk and others who laid before him grievances against the Chinese. Lord Selborne, in reply, explained the measures adopted by the Government.

The Association of Mine Managers on the Rand on May 4 adopted a resolution protesting against the arrangements announced for the repatriation of Chinese coolies. Most of the Johannesburg journals strongly condemn the repatriation notice.

The Supreme Court of the Transvaal at Pretoria on May 9 refused to grant an injunction sought by the Rand mine-owners to restrain the posting of the repatriation notice in the mine compounds. The mine owners have resolved not to appeal against the decision.

Johannesburg, May 9 (Reuter).—A gang of Chinese yesterday made an attack upon a homestead in the Klipriversberg district. The same house had recently been raided. A constabulary trooper had consequently been stationed there to protect the house, and he shot two of the gang dead. It is believed that the remainder have been arrested.

Lisbon, May 7 (Reuter).—The newspapers here publish a sensational story to the effect that a Boer conspiracy to seize South Angola and found a Boer Republic has been discovered. The name of an ex-general of the Boer forces in South Africa is mentioned in connection with the alleged plot, the object of which it is declared, was to attack the Portuguese forces and garrisons and seize all warlike stores in the districts of Suilla and Mossamedes, which together were to form the new republic.

It is rumoured, though so far without confirmation, that a detachment of Mounted Police have been cut up by the rebels near Helpmakaar.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. AUSTRALIAN.

The following passengers will be proceeded to Colombo and Australia by the Messageries Maritimes Coy's s. s. Australien yesterday from Victoria Dock No. 9 shed:—

For Colombo—Mrs Sophie, Mr N A Jonsen, Mr W Kuhnert Mr Spiro, Mr A Cohen, Mr and Miss Phillips Mr F Ferreira

For Hongkong—Mr F C Hales

For Singapore—Mr B F Madon

For Sydney—Mr W Moore, Mr and Mrs Owen, Mr P Salamaras Mr Conniopoures Mr P Kouvenessopulos, Mr P Aroney, Mr D Fheodoropoulo, Mr J Princas, Mr W Conomos, Mr C Protopsallis Mr, Porosoff Mr W H Doudney, Mr Beveridge

For Melbourne—Mr Beroanardt

For Noumea—Mr and Mrs Andrieux, Mr and Mrs Vuillord Mr and Mrs Gallas and 4 children Mr Pelon Mr Lafleur Mr Desanti Mrs Filippi Mr Marchand Miss Francois Mr Robert Lois

The following passengers arrived here from Marseilles by the Messageries Maritimes Coy's s. s. Australien on the 25th instant.

Mr and Mrs Cdian Mr Schulmann Mr J B Allmann Mr Rodrick Ross Mr de St Colomb Mr R W Appleby Mrs A Clarke and child Mr J Martins Mr A de Moura Mr and Mrs R W Wilson Messrs Savoy Boreux Roy Mellca Chenay Berthol and Crowe Mrs Mathilde

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th May 1906, on 17'28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	400	300	..	700
Or per mile of Railway	23	18	..	41
For previous weeks of half-year	7,635	5,290	75	13,460
Total for 18 weeks	8,195	5,590	75	14,169
Comparison Total for corresponding week of previous yr.	454	67	3	524
Per mile of Ry. do.	26	4	..	30
Total to corresponding date do-	7,687	4,126	75	11,888

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 176
Increase to date ..... " 272

THERE is a striking correspondence between the influence that has been exerted by European civilisation on India and on Egypt, though, say the "Pioneer," the process of change has been much more rapid in Egypt than in this country. In his last report Lord Cromer shows that a higher standard of living is creating demands of which a previous generation knew nothing, demands which open up fresh avenues for skilled labour. Unfortunately, the Egyptians have so far shown little inclination to seize the new opportunities for profitable enterprise that open before them, and at the same time the old native industries are rapidly decaying. In furniture, clothing, and all necessities the upper classes are now supplied almost entirely with European goods, and the tendency is working downwards. Administrative and municipal improvement, progress in its many phases, vicissitudes of taste, the adoption of Western modes of life and dress, the competition of factory-made products of Europe have all laid a heavy hand on the primitive native arts Quarters that ten or fifteen years ago were busy hives of indigenous industry have now shrunk to very attenuated proportions or are obliterated altogether. There is at present nothing like a Swadeshi movement in Egypt, but no doubt that will come in time when Government by the system of technical education that is being organised have arrested the present decay and given an initiative to new industries. At present Egypt is in a transition stage: she has outgrown the old ways, and the old taste for primitive simplicity is dying rapidly, but at present her people have neither the skill nor the inclination to take up new pursuits, and the skilled workman and the trader in foreign goods is almost invariably a foreigner. During the critical period of the Turco-Egypsian dispute doubt was expressed as to the attitude of Germeny. A Berlin correspondent of a German paper, who claimed to be well informed, explained at the time that Germany had no hand in the game, and the reasons given in support of this statement are interesting enough to quote. The friendly relations of Germany to Turkey, he wrote, are exactly the reasons why the Government of Germany have been opposed to the Turkish action from the very first, because this must in any case produce results unavourable to Turkey. The Turkish statemen appear to be convinced that this is the correct view to take of Germany's position, for whilst as a rule, they are very ready to ask the advice of the German Ambassador in Constantinople, in this case as I learn from a trustworthy source they omited to do so. Their opion has evidently been that having got into hot water with England, it would be better not to offer offences to Germany by neglecting to take her well-meant advice. The rumour that German capital was involved in the construction of the railway to Mecca, and that consequently the Kaiser might seek to back Turkey against Egypt, was shown to be an idle one. German engineers had certainly superintended the construction of the line, but the money had either been found by Turkey or subscribed by pious Mahomedans in various parts of the world. The article concluded in the following terms:—The explanation of the indiscreet policy pursued by Turkey is here (in Berlin) supposed to be that the Turkish Government wishes to let the Khedive of Egypt and the whole Mahomedan world know that the Mahomedan Caliphate is still in existence and that every Massalman owes it obedience. The Khedive has, however, refused allegiance and accordingly the Caliph must inevitably suffer a loss of prestige."

A EUROPEAN CAUSING HURT TO A NATIVE.

ACCUSED SENT TO JAIL.

At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday last, Mr. P. H. Dastur, second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case, in which Inspector Flanagan charged John William Fraser, a European stevedore foreman, aged about 44 years, under section 324 I. P. C., with voluntarily causing hurt to Ragunath Rawji, a liquor shop-keeper at Chinch Bunder, on the afternoon of Friday last. It appeared that on the afternoon in question, the accused went to the complainant's shop and demanded some liquor. The complainant asked for money first, but the accused insisted on getting the drink first. A struggle ensued between them when the accused took out a knife from his pocket with which he struck the complainant in his hand and arms. Vithal Deoji, the owner of the shop, interfered and he too was assaulted by the accused. The accused then ran away. He was given chase and was arrested by the police with the knife in his hand. The complainant was taken to an hospital, where his injuries were attended to. The accused pleaded not guilty to the charge. He said the knife was not his. It was in the hand of the complainant's friend, and when they all assaulted him, the knife might have caused hurt to the complainant. He denied the fact that the knife was found with him when arrested. From evidence, his Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to suffer two months' rigorous imprisonment.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Lord Reay presided on May 8 at the annual meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society. The Council's report stated that there had been a decrease of two members, and Professor Margoliouth, of Oxford, in moving the adoption of the report, compared the numbers with those of similar societies abroad. The French Oriental Society had 246 members, the American Society 270, and the German 400; the membership of the Asiatic Society was about 500, and was therefore a good deal ahead, but not so far as one would expect considering the Asiatic interests of the United Kingdom. Mr. Farraday Keith who seconded, suggested that if Sanskrit were made compulsory in the final examination of candidates for the Indian Civil Service the Asiatic Society would progress. He thought the existence of the association should be notified to members of the Indian Civil Service. Sir Raymond West expressed the opinion that it would be unwise to press candidates for the Indian Civil Service to take up Sanskrit, because it would be dropped as soon as they reached India. Lord Reay announced that the gold medal of the society had been awarded to Dr. G. U. Pope, the well-known Tamil Scholar, and the school medal went this year for the first time to Rugby School, to Mr. Naldar. The chairman referred to the excellence of the society's journal, and spoke of the neglect of Oriental studies by the Government. They did not complain of the absence of means of getting the information, for there were always scholars in all countries, but it was proposed that learned societies should approach the Government in order to point out what could be done without any appeal to the Treasury. As the inheritors of a great Eastern empire they could not do less than show themselves fully alive to the responsibility given them by their ancestors. The report was unanimously adopted.

SLEEPING SICKNESS.

BRITISH COMMISSIONER ATTACKED.

Writing from Bukoba (Victoria Nyanza) under date of April 7, "Reutte's" correspondent says that it was rumoured at all the ports on Lake Victoria that one of the commissioners appointed to investigate sleeping sickness and who was sent to Uganda by the Royal Society, had contracted the dreaded disease at Entebbe, the Government head-quarters. The reports were confirmed, and it was learned that the commissioners, Lieut. Gray and Lieut. Tulloch had left for England. It is stated that the work of the Commission will be resumed at some future date. Great sympathy is felt for the stricken medical commissioner and his wife. It is said that the greatest consternation prevails in the country among the whites. Reuter's Agency learns, on inquiry in London, that the Commission sent out by the Royal Society to investigate the question of sleeping sickness consisted of Lieut Gray Royal Army Medical Corps, and Lieut. Forbes Tulloch, Royal Army Medical Corps. Lieut. Gray had been carrying on his work since January 1904, while Lieut. Tulloch was despatched from England in connection with the Commission in November of the same year. At the end of March an official telegram was received in London stating that trypanosomes had been found in Lieut. Tulloch's blood, and that as soon as he was well enough he would leave for England, Lieut. Gray, who was due on leave Uganda on leave of absence at about this time, would doubtless accompany Lieut. Tulloch to England. Trypanosome fever is the earliest stage of sleeping-sickness. So far as is known, this is the second case of any native of Great Britain having been attacked by this terrible disease.

JUDGE OF NATAL SUPREME COURT

Mr. Justice Finnemore Tells of Remarkable Cure of Distressing Eczema By Cuticura—Grew Worse Under Professional Treatment.

OTHER SUFFERERS CURED BY CUTICURA

"I suffered a severe attack of eczema on the scalp, face, ears, and neck, and was for several months under professional treatment, but became worse. My face was dreadfully disfigured, and I lost nearly all my hair. My wife prevailed upon me to try the Cuticura Remedies, which I did with most satisfactory results, the disease disappearing and my hair growing thicker and glossier than before my illness. My wife has purchased Cuticura for other sufferers, with good results in each case.—Robert Isaac Finnemore (Judge of the Natal Supreme Court), Pietermaritzburg, Natal."

AGONIZING ECZEMA

And Itching, Burning Eruptions, with Loss of Hair, Cured by Cuticura.

The Cuticura Treatment is at once agreeable, speedy, economical, and comprehensive. Bathe the affected parts freely with hot water and Cuticura Soap, to cleanse the surface of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle. Dry, without hard rubbing, and apply Cuticura Ointment to allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and, lastly, take Cuticura Resolvent, or Pills, to cool and cleanse the blood. This treatment affords instant relief, permits rest and sleep in the severest forms of eczema and other itching, burning, and scaly humours, and points to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure of torturing, disfiguring humours, eczemas, rashes, and inflammations, from infancy to age, when all other remedies and the best physicians fail.

Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston, U. S. A., Sole Props.

Send for "How to Cure Eczema." Mailed Free.

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THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

A SPECIFIC

for the certain relief of HABITUAL and OBSTINATE CONSTIPATION, and in DISORDERS of the LIVER and BILIOUS ATTACKS.

ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

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for Sportsmen and Athletes.

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LARGE STOCK of Codd's patent glass Ball Bottles, Soluble Fruit Essences Oils and Colourings from well known English Manufacturers, Sulphuric and other acids, also Carbonic Acid Gas.

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A NASTY fall or blow at polo or any other sport; the trapping of the finger in the office door; a slip on the bungalow stairs, by which the skin is bruised or the ankle sprained; the upsetting of kettle or saucepan; a smarting cut sustained through a slip while carving—these are but a few of the mishaps common to everyday life.

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Bruises and "scrapes" should be bathed; then anointed gently with Zam-Buk. If the bruise is very severe apply a bandage. For scalds and burns, spread a quantity of Zam-Buk on a clean piece of lint and bandage up with a view to excluding all air as soon after the accident as possible. In case of a sprain or strain Zam-Buk should be rubbed in vigorously, and the joint firmly bandaged.

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THE RACING SEASON.

SOME DERBY FAVOURITES.

WHETHER a racing season will prove exciting merely ordinary, or exceptionally dull, must always be a matter of the purest speculation before it begins. There may be a phenomenal lot of two-year-olds to rival the wonderful year 1885, when Ormonde, Minting, The Bard, Saraband, and others started their careers; and then of course some animals we have already seen may make extraordinary improvement; whilst in addition there are always a few dark three-year-olds that for some reason or other have missed their two-year-old engagements, the most notable of these at the present time being His Majesty's Nuill Secundus. When I wrote an article similar to this twelve months ago I quoted Richard Marsh, who had been kind enough to write to me saying that he much preferred Mores to Nuill Secundus—the latter, he observed looks like making a very big horse, coming late, and is rather on the coarse side. He has not nearly such good action as Mores, whose action is almost perfect. I had seen both colts as yearlings at Sandringham and had been greatly struck by them. At present, for some unknown reason, unfounded opinions Lally is doing good work, but it will be some weeks yet before he is fit enough to be tried, and until it has been ascertained that he can last at top speed for a mile and a half, 7 to 2 is an absurd price to take about him for the Derby. He is not in the Two Thousand Guineas, but has been entered for the Newmarket Stakes, run a fortnight later, on May 20 that being his first engagement of the season.

WHAT IS THERE TO BEAT HIM?

Returning to my article of a year ago I find that Colonel W. Hall Walker, in a long letter he was good enough to write to me, included a eulogy of Black Arrow. The colt, he said, would probably rank in the first class, and if he did not prove as good as Bendigo, his owner declared that he would be greatly disappointed, for Black Arrow looked and moved in a manner which suggested his superiority to either of his half-sisters, Joan's Folly or Cherry Lass. He won his first two races in the manner which was expected of him, so that after Ascot his price for the Derby was inquired about, and it is said that in the anticipation of his proving a wonder no more than 5 to 2 was offered. His performance at Goodwood, however, was nothing short of a tragedy. With odds of 20 to 1 on him he went to the post, but comported himself there in such mad fashion that the price gradually diminished to 100 to 7 on him. He resolutely declined to start, and took no part in the race, to the consternation of all connected with him. Next time out he retired his character by winning the Champion Breeders' Biennial Foal Stakes at Derby, and so was esteemed a certainty for a similar event at Kempton, in which he met Lally, set to give him 4lb. The betting here was 5 to 2 on Black Arrow, 6 to 1 Lally, 100 to 6 others; but Lally had things his own way, as Black Arrow refused to gallop. On the following Tuesday he would do nothing in the Champagne Stakes at Doncaster; and at Newmarket, in the Clearwell if possible he did less. What may happen in the case of the black son of Count Schomberg and Black Cherry this year, who can say? The colt, by the way, is described as a brown, but in truth, he is black, and against horses of this colour a strong prejudice exists in many quarters. He has two dozen or more engagements, starting as early as April 5, and some people seem to have a strong idea that he will fulfil his early promise. I can only repeat, who can say?

ANOTHER HORSE

backed for the Derby is Pretty Polly's half-brother Admirable Crichton, who as Mr. Peter Purcell Gilpin wrote to me before the colt had ever run, for make and shape, temper, constitution and action, is likely to shine as a racehorse. He did not come out till the Second Newmarket July Meeting, and was then understood to be so backward that in a moderate field of five for they have been formed about the two, the son of St. Simon and Nunsuch being perferred to the half-brother to Zinfandel, and from the fact of Nuill Secundus having been nibbled at for the Derby it is evidently supposed that there are great possibilities about him. How the idea obtained currency it would be interesting to know for the trainer himself is quite in the dark.

For some years past the three-year-old colts have rarely risen beyond the moderate standard though it need hardly be said that Pretty Polly is famous among fillies as one who will always live in Turf history, and happily she is starting her preparations for the season's work in perfect fettle. She of course stands out by herself, and it is only to be hoped that Presto II., the only animal that has ever finished in front of her on a racecourse, will come to Ascot in June to let us see how right or wrong that results may have been. Shrewd and practical racegoers dislike excuses and always look on them with suspicion, but a journey across the Channel may upset a mare—or a horse either for the matter of that. It is unquestionably a handicap. Presto ran creditably last season, winning nine races out of thirteen; Pretty Polly was absolutely invincible, and until Presto beats her again there will be a strong consensus of opinion in England that for once, in the Prix du Conseil Municipal at Longchamps, she did not give her running.

What one usually looks at first in a consideration of the season is the Derby, and there are materials, so far as can be judged at present, for a sufficiently interesting race. In such little betting as has taken place, Lally has naturally been made favourite. His performances last season merit the position. After his first essay, when he finished third to undistinguished animals—but frequently first time out counts for nothing—he failed only twice in nine races. At Ascot he was called upon to do duty two days running and probably on the second occasion felt the effects of his first race. His other defeat was perhaps his most creditable performance, for it took place in Ireland, he had the long journey in him, and this, in the opinion of experienced men, as a general rule reduces a horse greatly below his form; but yet he only failed by a short head to give no less a weight than £20 to a more than useful colt in Athleague. That Lally was the best two-year-old of the season is accepted; but there is always one great question about a three-year-old, and that is whether he stays. Amphion, his sire, cannot be rated as a stayer, and none of his sons or daughters has been successful over a distance of ground. It remains to be proved whether Lally can stay. He has not quite held his position in the market. A rumour on the subject of his wind got abroad but this may mean nothing: such stories are often current without reason. Chesterfield Stakes 3 to 1 was offered against him, the favourite at 11 to 8 being a bad filly called Rayon d'Or, a daughter of Diamond Jubilee and Asteria, who has yet to win a race. He got badly away, but came through his field and won comfortably. Admirable Crichton reappeared at Goodwood in the Rous Memorial, in which he was only opposed by Sweet Mary in receipt of 5 lb. more than sex allowance, and odds of 11 to 4 were freely laid on her; but after a great race, for which Maher who rode her; was praised in some quarters and blamed in others, the colt won a short head. After Goodwood he suffered from the illness which so frequently attacks racehorses, but it was thought that he had recovered when the Middle Park Plate was run for, and he was generally preferred to his stable companion Flair, who, however, beat him rather easily. With odds of 6 to 4 on him he then went to the post for the Dewhurst Plate, in which he ran badly behind Picton, Malua, and Gingal; so that in his case there are doubts as to whether his illness has not left a permanent mark. He is going on well at present, but this means little; horses often move attractively in their work and seem to be at their best until a question is seriously asked them. When he is to run is probably not at present decided. He is in at Liverpool the first week of the season, within a few days of the date when this number will be issued, but it seems likely that he will not carry silk until the Two Thousand, run on May 2, in which he might meet Black Arrow, Nuill Secundus, and others of less note.

Another that has been modestly backed for the Derby is

SARCELLE,

who won three races last year, and was thrice second. He is a son of Gallinule and Crocoem, and may of course have made phenomenal improvement unless he has done so it seems improbable that he will be found good enough, though on his last outing when beaten by Flair at Kempton Park, he was giving her 10 lb. over weight for age. She, however, won as she liked. Flair is of course a mare who must be taken into consideration if—but this is all-important—she retains her form; as to which it cannot be too often repeated that a good two-year-old filly is almost as likely as not to be comparatively worthless the following season. She may have improved as Memoir did; she may, on the other hand, have gone to pieces. A couple of years since another daughter of St. Frusquin, Fiances, was supposed to have a great career before her. She had won all her races as a two-year-old, and her friends were convinced that she was just the sort of mare to train on into something notable; as a three-year-old she was worthless for racing purposes and was turned out of training. Game Chick is another recent case in point, and indeed innumerable instances of the same thing might be quoted. Flair was among the best of a nice lot of three-year-old fillies last year, which included Sweet Mary Ulalume, Water Flower, and Colonia, of whom, however, clonia was a stone behind Black Arrow. Doubts as to whether Sweet Mary would stay have always been current; and Water Flower, after winning five consecutive races, retired in July, which she would scarcely have done had all been well with her. "Makes a noise," is the whisper with regard to the daughter of Watergeras and a Fairy. Between her and Ulalume there was in any case little to choose, and the latter (Gallinule—The Message) seemed, so far as one could guess, more likely to train on. But this admittedly is pure speculation.

OTHER "POSSIBLES"

in the Derby are Gougos, Malua, Picton, and some people imagine the White Knight, son of Desmond and Perla, who gained a high reputation which may or may not prove to be justified. It is not his public performance on which it is based. Malua was talked about as a stone in front of Achilles and when he came out for the Fulbourne Stakes at Newmarket in July he shared favouritism with Water Flower. After behaving badly at the post he was left some lengths, and finished third, the race being held to prove nothing. With 8 st. 1 lb. on his back he was made favourite for the Prince of Wales's Nursery at Doncaster, in which he could get no nearer than seventh. On the second of October, he won for the first time though this did not amount to much, and Picton beat him by two lengths in the Dewhurst.

Doubts, it will be perceived, exist with regard to the three with the best credentials. Lally may not stay; Admirable Crichton may not have recovered from his illness; Black Arrow may decline to start or to race if he does start; and anyone who wants to bet is therefore taking serious risks. Not improbably the best of last season's two-year-olds remains unmentioned. This is Vain Glory, a daughter of Wildfowler—Fraulein. She has only run in Ireland where she has been consistently successful. Her form, judged through Athleague, makes her out the same animal as Lally. There is not much money to be won in Ireland, and her five consecutive victories have only brought her in £1,554. If all is well with her she will probably come further afield this season

THE TEN THOUSAND POUND RACES.

So called—do not promise particularly well. Three of the animals entered for the Princess of Wale's Stakes are now jumping hurdles with moderate success, if any—Rydal Head, Lodgeryan, and Helter Skelter. M. Blanc has three left in Gouernant, Jardy, and Val d'Or, and the selected appears to have an easy task, though Sir Amant is also engaged, and so far is doing well at Stockbridge. M. Blanc's two four-year-olds are also in the Eclipse, together with Gorgos, Llangibby, Lally, and Gingal. This also looks like going to France; and the two names of Jardy and Val d'Or crop up again in the Jockey Club Stakes, where, too, Cicero is entered. I chanced to meet Lord Rosebery a few days before writing this article, and heard from him a good account of the colt's progress. He may be out at the Newmarket Craven Meeting—at least he seems to have an easy task in the Biennial, his only engagement before the Hardwicke Stakes at Ascot. Notwithstanding that Cicero won the Derby, his reputation suffered last year for there was no mistaking the fact that Jardy would have beaten him had the son of Flying Fox been nearly himself. Cicero, however, appears to have been somewhat unduly depreciated, for notwithstanding that Val d'Or beat him in the Eclipse Stakes, there was only half a length between them, and the French colt was receiving 33 lb.

LORD ROSEBERY.

Asking Lord Rosebery about his two-year-olds, he replied that nothing was known about them, though they all looked to him like Derby winners, which he found was usually the case in February, and very far from being the case three months later. With regard to other two-year-olds, several of my friends amongst owners and trainers have with their accustomed kindness written to me on the subject. Marsh is good enough to say: "The two-year-olds I have this year are rather on the big side, consequently backward, and I have, of course, had no opportunity of testing them in any way. I never like to train two-year-olds if of any size while they are growing and their bone and sinews are hardening up. The most promising to look at are His Majesty's Slim Lard (St. Simon—Laodamia), White Frere (St. Frusquin—White Illac), and Perambulator (Persimmon—Spy Glass), also a hardy, racing-looking filly Victoria (St. Simon—Meadow Chat). I should prefer Perambulator if I had to take a single one, though he may not come till late. Lord Wolverton has a beautiful colt, a remarkably fine mover, called The Welkin (Flying Fox—Woodbury), her second foal. This is quite a classical one to look at. Mr. James has only one colt—St. Levis (St. Simon—Abune), and the mares produce have been so disappointing that it does not do to except too much, though he is a nicish horse. Of his eight fillies, the sister to Atlas, and 2 daughter of Diamond Jubilee and Lucina, are the most promising. Mores and Nuill Secundus are still giving us hopes. They are perfectly unknown quantities, never having been tried.

Several of my trainer friends have answered my inquiries by a kind invition to go down to stay with them, and judge for myself, which it would be a treat to do if there were fourteen days in a week. Mr. Gilpin sends me what little information he can. Writing from Ireland, he says: Major Loder's two-year-olds have only gone over the last few days, and I had merely a cursory glance at them in the stable here befor they left. Weathercock (Gallinule—Chinook) and Galvani (Laveno—Gallinaria) are two fine, wellgrown colts, and Adora, own sister to Pretty Polly, is a very nice filly. So is the wiry, racing-like Miranda (Gallinule—Clare haven). She was, however, breaking when I left. He also is kind enough to ask me to go and look over his stable, and I hope perhaps later to gain material for a further article.

THE MASTER OF BEOKHAMPTON.

Writes: My selection of the two-year-olds year has sent last yec to be proved correct, as I never had a change with my horses while the fever we so unfortunately contracted from the army horses hung about. And it may be added the Darling seems to have been shamefully treated by the late Government, so much so that his sympathisers round about Marlborough are, I know, heartily delighted at the removal of Mr. Arnold-Forster from office. This year, he continues, I have only a few two-year-olds, out of which I like a black colt of Captain Green's by Gallinule—Recision, and a filly by Diamond Jubilee Cymbeline, called Prodigy, the property of Lord Dalmeny. My friend Major Beatty prefers of his lot a big horse by Carbine—Galinne, called Cargill, and I have a particular interest in this animal, as I persuaded the late Colonel McCalmont to buy the dam. Others that Major Beatty has hopes of are Stage-struck, a chestnut filly by Isinglass—Light Comedy, half sister to Peter Jackson Light Comady's first foal; and a chestnut cold by Gallinule—Excellenza. I have nothing else among the dozen, he adds, as all likely to make history, and I only hope these three may de something. If there out of a dozen go as all I suppose one ought to be thankful. It is marvellous what becomes of the long string of promising two-year-olds year by year.

COLONEL HALL WALKER

Who was so particularly instructive and accurate last year, writes guardedly. He has fourteen two year-olds of which he has never formed a high opinion, though he fancies nevertheless that they may all win races. The two he likes best, a colt and filly, are not so well engaged as others of less promise. Some of Percy Peck's were badly amiss last autumn, and all his are unusually backward. He did not win a single two-year-old race last season, and so is rather despondent on the subject of his youngsters. Alec Taylor does not think he has any particularly promising two-year-olds. Best of his string he likes a brown colt by Marco—Last Link II.; a bay colt by Collar—Wafer II.; Jubilee, bay filly by Diamond Jubilee—Jeunesse Doree, Comus, chestnut colt by Cyllene—Galeotda, and a bay col, by Tyrant—Escalade. Joseph Cannon's favourites so far are a brown colt of Sir Samuel Scott's by Ladas—Ardvourlie, and a couple of Mr. Curis's Elan (Esgar—Hanoveria) and Emma Eames (Bay Ronald—Wae Gallop). From Kingsclere I received a kind invitation, to go and see for myself. There are seven young St. Simons that would be worth a longer journey, and others by Carbine, Ayrshire, Orme, Ladas, Isinglass, St. Frusquin, Velasquez, Donovan, who should do something to atone for the disappointments of last year with an own brother to Flying Fox—Pipistrello and an own sister to Sceptre among the failures. The latter, Crown Ornament, is no longer in training; but Porter was never enamoured of her, though he was of Culzean (Ayrshire—Miss Gunning II.), who will presumably be seen for the first time in due course.

MR. R. C. DAWSON.

Picks of the lot under his management are Carnarvon's Hermes (Gallinule—The Message), brother to Ulaluma, and Sintram (Gallinule—Rose). Major J. D Edwards likes several, but is never too confident, and fully aware how frequent disappointment succeeds hope. Mr. J. Buchanan's Sandstone (Black Sand—Lottie Hampton) pleases him; and he thinks well of five belonging to his managerial brother; Raytol (Santol—Achray), Vitol (Santol—Rot) Viz.] Vitez—Mabel II.), Mr. Dawson's (Ortolo—Dundade), and Tinkabelle (Santol—Angora).

MR. GEORGE LAMBTON.

Who twelve months ago picked Victorlogs and Gemma as likely to win races, tells me that he has five nice fillies. "The one I like best is Wife of Bath," he kindly writes, "a brown filly by St. Simon—Canterbury Pilgrim. She is sound, a good mover, and if she were a trifle bigger I should have no fault to find with her. Maybole, another brown, by Ayrshire—Pace Egger, looks like going. Witty Girl (bay filly by St. Simon—Betty Wise), Wade (bay filly by Volodyovski—Polynesia), and Ste. Claire II. (bay filly by Isinglass—Santa Brigida), should be ashamed of themselves if they can't win. The colts do not strike me as so good unless a great big boy by Orme—St. Victorine turns out well. If the Ormes had not been so disappointing, I should have great hopes of him." It will seem odd to some people to hear the sire of Flying Fox described as disappointing, but for the last two or three years his children have done very poorly. Tankard is a most moderate colt, yet by meeting a worse than himself, Carstone, in a match, he secured over £700 by a short head, and by another short head he beat Mondamin and Dignard, animals whose existence the reader has probably never realised, thus winning £1,808, without which Orme would have had a very small total to his credit.

JOCKEYS.

As for jockeys, it is to be hoped that some capable lads will be found as Templeman was last year. To have ridden 66 winners in a first season is probably unexampled but the success was in a large measure due to the 5lb. apprentice allowance, which, for instance, gave the Cambridgeshire to Velocity instead of to Santry, as it gave the Cesarewitch to Grey Tick instead of to Zinfandel. The allowance was the more unsatisfactory in important races because handicappers were placed at a disadvantage. When they were dealing with horses trained in a stable to which a prominent apprentice was attached, they were tempted to frame their weights so as to discount the advantage; but it frequently happened that the boy rode for some other stable, and so 5 lb. was deducted from the weight which had been properly allotted. The practice in ridding, of course, did the lads good, and it was a temptation to put good ones up in order that the allowance might be claimed. As things are at present apprentices will have ample opportunities. They can ride with 5 lb. off in all selling races and in handicaps of a guaranteed value of not more than 200 sovs. These last words do not restrict the number of races quite to the extent that might be supposed for guaranteed value means the amount advertised in the conditions of the race. Stakes made by owners of horses engaged are not taken into consideration. Thus "The Racing Stakes of 200 sovs., added to a sweepstakes of 20 sovs each, half forfeit," might have a large entry and be worth a good deal of money.

One general hope will be that His Majesty may meet with better fortune. For the last four years his average of winnings has been considerably under £2,000, and it need hardly be said that this sum goes a very small towards meeting the expenses of entries and forfeits, not to add of breeding, training, travelling, running, etc. Of course there were the great years, £23 819 in 1896, and £29, 385 in 1900, and the sale of Diamond Jubilee for 30,000 gns. last year was a big item to the good., but owners with long strings of well-bred horses expect to win races.

It may be interesting to wind up with a list of animals destined this season—it is to be hoped—to carry the Royal colours. They consist of:—

Molfaa, br g, by Natator—Danbigh, aged,
Rainfall, br c, by Olwyd—Deluge, 6 yrs.
Nuill Secundus, br c, by St. Simon—Nunsuch 3 yrs.
Mores, b c, by Ladas—Medora, 3 yrs
Cheversi, ch c, by Persimmon—Cheveronny, 3 yr.
Slim Lad, br c, by St. Simon—Laodamia, 2 yrs.
Sir Plume, b c, by Persimmon—Courtly, 2 yrs.
Isograph, b c, by Isinglass—Amphora, 2 yrs.
Perambulator, b c, by Persimmon—Spyglass, 2 yrs.
Periclul, ch c, by Persimmon—La Caroline, 2 yrs
White Frere, ch c, by St. Frusquin—White Lilac, 2 yrs.
Oynosure, ch c, by Cyllene—Nenemoosha, 2 yrs.
Victoria, b f, by St. Simon—Meadow Chat, 2 yrs.
Alexandra, b f, by Persimmon—Ambleside, 2 yrs.
Perimeter, b f, by Persimmon—Vane, 2 yrs.
Ossila, b f, by Orme—Eglia, 2 yrs.
Flower of the Loch, b f, by Florizel II.—Loch Doar, 2 yrs.—A. E. Watson in the "Badminton Magazine."

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty four hours ending at 6 a. m. on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	1	0	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri ...	4	2	20
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada ...	4	2	17
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi ...	4	4	14
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada ...	9	10	45
F Parel, Sewree and Ston ...	8	7	28
G Mahim and Worli ...	6	6	19
Water Division ...	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ...	0	0	0
Hospitals ...	0	0	14
Total ...	36	31	163
Same date last year ...	70	56	128

CHOLERA.

Attacks.	Deaths.
6	5

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	2	2	3
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri ...	5	5	30
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada ...	8	6	20
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi ...	2	1	10
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada ...	12	12	46
F Parel, Sewree and Ston ...	8	6	15
G Mahim and Worli ...	7	5	12
Water Division ...	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ...	0	0	0
Hospitals ...	0	6	26
Total ...	44	43	162
Total plague deaths to date ...	132,332		297,2382
Same date last year ...	63	63	164

SMALL-POX.

Attack	Death
0	1

CHOLERA

Attack.	Deaths.
5	6

I have just issued a very valuable treatise on Rupture, which will enable any sufferer to know as much about the true nature of Rupture as the average doctor. It also explains fully the process of cure, and will show you how thousands have been cured. I want to place a copy in the hands of every ruptured person, for the great benefit I know it will be to them. I will send it free (sealed and post paid). I will also send free to anyone who is ruptured, or knows of any person ruptured, a free sample of my famous home cure. It is a marvellous method, curing cases that defied hospitals, doctors, trusses, electricity and all else. Merely send your name and address and the free sample will be sent without any cost to you whatever.

Mr. A. E. Jones, a prominent contractor of Dhobpur, India, suffered with a severe scrotal rupture for 20 years, until the Rice method was made plain to him. After a trial he was cured perfectly. Mr. Jones says:—"I am now thoroughly well, after suffering 20 years, and have no hesitation in adding my testimony to the efficacy of this perfect method. The Rice method of treatment is worth its weight in gold."

Mr. A. E. JONES.

S. Papamow Road, Allahabad, India, Jan. 28th, 1904.—Dear Sir,—Both myself and my son have received a cure of our ruptures through the use of your treatment. The child was about 8 years old, and had suffered from his rupture for 2 years. In my own case I had suffered from a severe rupture for 32 years, and am now 38, but I feel that we are thoroughly cured. I can think of no better way of informing the world at large than by advertising your treatment in all the leading papers in India.—Yours truly, A. W. Davies." Anyone can write to me to confirm this testimonial. Every ruptured person ought to send at once and make a trial of this method that cures. Begin now, and in a short time you will forget you have been ruptured. Write to-day, at once. Don't delay. Now is your opportunity. Thousands have been cured without pain, danger, operation, or an hour's loss of time.

W. S. RICE, RUPTURE SPECIALIST (Dept. L 35), 2/3, STONECUTTER STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

It is curious that America has no national anthem worthy the name. Yankee Doodly, The Star-Spangled Banner, Hail Columbia, and America, are not quite of the quality which should be expected of a race which gave Longfellow to the world. Hail Columbia is deplorable trash, written for the stage, and fitted to a melody composed by a German. America has a great hold upon popular affections, but it has no melody of its won. When the Lafayette statue was being unveiled at the Paris Exhibition, the majority of American visitors desiring to be present could not gain access to the building, which was far too small for the purpose. Those within, listening intently to the addresses of General Porter and President Loubet, were horrified to hear God Save the Queen roared by the crowd outside. This seemed a gratuitous demonstration of unfriendly English feeling until it was discovered that the song being sung was America, the tune for which is borrowed from the English National Anthem.

That the Sultan should preserve a bold front until the very last moment is not surprising. It is the way of the gentleman, and there is always the possibility that for once not he but the other people might retreat. General Gordon was led by a Turk almost into his only duel. Nubar Pasha at the time did not hold any official position in Cairo, but his house was a rendezvous where everybody who was any body assembled. During a general conversation the Pasha for some reason or other made disparaging remarks concerning an English official not then in Cairo. Gordon declared to Sir Edward Malet that he would call out the Turk. Sir Edward pointed out the unwisdom of such a course. No matter, the man assailed was a C. B. I. too am a C. B. said Gordon. I will not permit any one to speak in such a way of a man who belongs to the same order of knighthood as I do. Nubar Pasha shall apologise to me or fight. The Pasha apologised.

A tragic discovery awaits the Zulus whom Bambaata has deluded into the belief that he has rendered them immune from the effects of British bullets. It requires no especial eloquence to make the native mind accept such teaching. In time of peace the great difficulty which European doctors have is that the native never seeks medicine for its sickness until he has reached an almost incurable condition. He first believes himself bewitched by some spiritual enemy who has made Gree gree against him. From Gambia last year came information on this point from Mr. Bisset Archer, who flues that the natives there, upon falling ill rely upon the witch doctor. The treatment of the latter consists in writing certain characters upon a strip of wood which he gives to the patient. The latter must wash this off drink the dirty infusion, and be cured—or killed.

We ought not to be suprised at this credulity in savages when we find as considerable absurdities lurking in our midst. Not long ago a man had a prosperous practice as a witch-doctor near Oxford, prescribing nails, parings of horses' hoofs, and boiling water for ailments which his medicine rendered fatal. In parts of the Highlands they are madly credulous. Before the Crofters Commission of eighteen years of evidence was given as the existence of the water cow. This fearsome beast is supposed to occupy various waters. Its presence was so dreaded at Loch-na-Beiste that the locals had first to tried to drain the loch by the aid of pumps. These being too small for the purpose, they had poisoned the waters, pouring in for two years great quantities of quicklime. Whatever may have happened to the trout, the water cow is still supposed to flourish.

The recent discovery of a silver cup, believed to be a relic of King John's treasures of gold and silver, from the bed of the Wash, and the projected systematic search of the estuary, suggest the question of ownership. The law of treasure-trove is, that if it is found hidden in the earth and the owner be unknown, the Crown takes possession, though in the practice the finder is paid the intrinsic value of the article. When found, however, on the earth or in the sea, and no owner appears, the finder keeps possession. It would seem, therefore, that the Crown has no claim to treasure-trove dug out of the sands of the sea, unless such sands are considered as part of the foreshore; but in the special case of the treasure lost by King John when crossing the sands of the Wash, the nominal ownership of the Crown in at least the Crown jewels—all of which, including the Crown itself, were lost—is hardly disputable, even after the lapse of 700 years.

In the Revue des Deux Mondes M. Ernest Daudet continues his survey of the Emigration. He now gives us the correspondence of Louis XVIII. and his brother when in exile, the letters throwing no little light on perhaps the least interesting characters in French history. It is difficult, wrote Louis XVIII, to commend one who is your brother with whom you played as a child, and with whom you shared your childish bed, immediately after the death of the unhappy little Dauphin, his epistolary style changed. Instead of the charming thee and thou of fraternal intimacy he took the tone of an elder brother and a monarch. Yous was substituted for tu and toi, and entreaties and persuasions became commands. The brothers, however, seem to have been sincerely attached to each other. Louis XVIII. was a prolific and excellent letter-writer. This correspondence abounds in eloquent passages.

The Comte de Provence, as he still was, had married a lady addicted to debts and always getting into squabbles. The Comte de Provence, although not widowed till 1806, had attached himself to une charmante amie named Madame de Polsoron. The poor lady died in 1801, and on her death Louis XVIII. wrote to his brother as follows: .We might well have been prepared for this blow, my brother, it falls with no less force. You will know from this that I received your last sad letter. Oh! how happy are those who can in person dry your tears! I await the time when your grief will have in some degree moderate. I perceive but too well how your loss has crushed you by a sentence in other circumstances I should call cruel. Heaven, you say, perhaps will grant you the consolation of dying in my service. No, you must live to weep for her you have lost, to love those who remain to you, and one day to take my place, fulfilling the destiny of which I hardly believe myself worthy.

These sentimental effusions, interesting as they are to read, do not give us the character of the man twice poised on the throne of France by foreign arms. When during the White Terror the young and gallant General Labedoyere was condemned to death for having rallied to Napoleons czuse during the Hundred Days his wife, a girl of nineteen, threw herself at the King's feet imploring mercy. Madame replied Louis XVIII I well know the loyal sentiments of your family (Madame Labedoyere came of Royalls. stock), I regret not to be able to grant your petition. There is only one thing I can do for you: I will have Masses said for the repose of your husband's soul!

In a corner of the churchyard of Montgomery (writes a correspondent) is a bare space known as the robber's grave. It is not a raised mound of earth but is below the surrounding ground, which is especially luxuriant. The date of the grave is 1221, and numerous attempts have been made to grow grass upon the bare spot. Fresh soil was frequently spread upon it, but not a blade of grass is to be seen. The shape of a cross is still distinctly visible. It is the grave of a man named Newton, charged with highway robbery and violence and sentenced to be hanged. He protested his innocence. In meek dependence on a merciful God whom I have offended but who in the atonement of His blessed Son, has, I trust, pardoned my offences, I venture to assert that if I am innocent of the crime for which I suffer the grass for one generation at least will not cover my grave. Men of eighty bear witness that never since they were children has there been any grass on the grave.

The world's record for for high winds is according to the Scrap Book, held by Point Reyes, an important United States stormsignal station about thirty-five miles north of San Francisco, on the coast. On May 18, 1902 the wind was rushing along at the furious rate of 120 miles an hour for several minutes. A fearful gale rage for three days, recording on the barometer 4,761 milles in seventy-two consecutive hours, or nearly one-fifth the distance round the globe, in three days.

REED NOTES.

Deap in the leaves' concealing green
A weed-thrush flutes,
The first thrush seen
Or heard this Spring; and straight, me seems,
Its notes take on the attributes
Of mythic fancies and of dreams—
A Faun goes piping o'er the roots
And mesees; gliding through dim gleams
And glooms; and while he glides he flutes,
Though still unseen,
'Mid thorny berry and wild bean.

Come, let us forth and homage her,
Clothed on with warmth and musk and myrrh,
The indescribable odeur wild that clings
Around her like a garment; let us sing
Songs to her glad as grass and all the things
Exulting in her presence—greening things
And airy that have gotton them new wings,
Come, let us forth, and give our praise to Spring.

—MADISON CAWEIN, in the April Atlantic

F. & C. OSLER,
BOMBAY.

Electrical Engineers
To His Excellency The Late Viceroy of India.

Highest Grade Materials.

Expert European Supervision.

3381

Osler's Electric Light Fittings.
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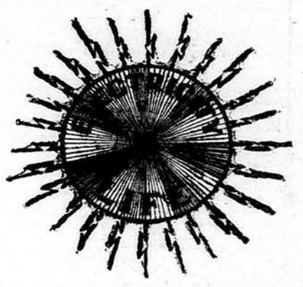
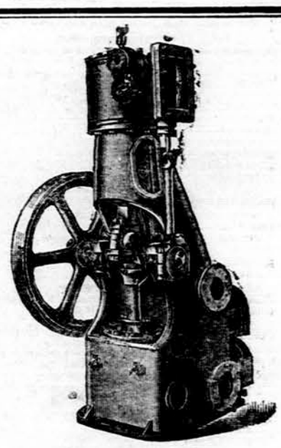
Estimates free on Application.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.





The infusion of the human system with a electrical current is like building a fire in a locon motive. Without steam the locomotive is powerless to move. Without electricity the human cannot live. The less electricity in the system, the less power man possesses. Without power he cannot ward off the inroads of disease. My HERCULEX is the torch that rekindles the fire. It does it rapidly. It gives you the steam to go—to do—to live. Read the following:—

THE ELECTRIC HERCULEX DID MORE FOR AN HONORARY MAGISTRATE OF RANGOON IN SIX DAYS THAN MEDICINE DID IN FIVE YEARS.

Copy of Certificate.)

CALCUTTA, December 12th, 1905.

I, Moung Tha Nyo, an Honorary Magistrate of the Town of Rangoon, do certify that I have been under Dr. Sanden's treatment for the last six days, applying his Electric Herculex, etc. I have been a sufferer for more than five years from Rheumatism which affected my entire body, of impure blood, and a severe pain in the neck extending through the head, and also complaints of the bowels, indigestion, loss of appetite, etc. During these five years I tried all sorts of remedies and drugs, as well as massage, without any benefit.

During these six days I have used the Herculex I am happy to say that I have been greatly indebted to you for the change in my entire system. My appetite has increased, and I am free from pain, and like a new man.

I feel sure I will be permanently cured within the time (one to two months) stipulated by you.

WITNESSES: (Sd.) MOUNG THA NYO,
Honorary Magistrate of Rangoon

Jacob Agabob, Care of Bulloch Bros. & Co., Ld Rangoon.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Hild 719 tons Captain J Salvesen sailed on Saturday for Tuticorin with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Nevasa, 1915 tons, Captain C F Evans sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE Hansa Line steamer Rheinfels 3540 tons, Captain G D Dirks sailed on Saturday for Hamburg via Karachi with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka 759 tons Captain, H Manley, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busrah, via Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Warora, 2565 tons Captain J V LeGrand arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo and Mr J Dobson as a passenger.

THE Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Australien 353 tons, Captain Verron, sailed yesterday for Noumea and Australian ports via Colombo with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Anchor Line steamer Scindia 3233 tons Captain S Abrey arrived in harbour on Saturday evening from Liverpool 2nd May with a general cargo and 2 cabin and 9 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lawada 2124 tons, Captain W C Lemarchand arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo and mails. During the voyage she experienced head winds and heavy seas.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Ling, 933 tons Captain R J Rickford arrived in harbour on the 24th instant from Karachi with mail and general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs. Littlewood Mr Gadsey, Mr Saki, Mr and Mr Hallan, Capt Griffin, Mr Lusoomes Mr Richardson, Capt Ashburner, Miss Pacock, Major Twegg, Mr K Bejonji, Mr Dutton, and a number of deck.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander	From
26	Linga s	Rickford	Karachi, May 24
	Warora s	LeGrand	Calcutta, May 5
	Scindia s	Abrey	Liverpool, May 2
27	Dwarka s	Manley	Busrah, May 20
	Lawada s	Lemarchand	Calcutta, April 21

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
26	Bombay Maru s	Ishikawa	Kobe, &c
	Adana s	Park	Baltimore
	Caboto s	Giacopello	Calcutta, &c
	Lismore s	Sloane	Amsterdam
	Macedonia s	Bennett	London
	Hild s	Salvesen	Tuticorin
	Rheinfels s	Dirks	Hamburg, &c
27	Nevasa s	Evans	Calcutta
	Australien s	Verron	Australia, &c

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—
Steamer Dalmatia, for Liverpool
" Henzada, for Persian Gulf
" Warora, for Calcutta, &c

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Vessels.	Names.	From
May		
23 Begonia	Goodridge	Colombo
Byculla	J F Croogstone	Rangoon
Itaura	C R Kindall	Bombay
Twingone	S H Stockwall	Rangoon
Scharzufels	G Bathmann	Madras

DEPARTURES.

24 Muttra	E W Peck	Bombay	
Tronto	R Carruthers	Boston &	New York
Industry	D Milne	Karachi	
Shah Jehan	J E Davison	Marmagoa	
Ulana	H Carey	Bombay	
Sir John Jackson	F E Harkens	Bombay	

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessels.	From
19	Umzinto	Natal
21	Tara	Rangoon
24	Clan Sutherland	Coast
24	Trifels	Antwerp
17	Clematis	Calcutta

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Golconda, left Suez on the morning of the 25th instant.
The B I S N C 's steamer Goorkha, left London afternoon of the 25th instant.
The B I S N Co's steamer Manora, arrived at Plymouth afternoon of 24th instant.
The B I S N Co's steamer Matiana, left Suez on the morning of the 26th instant.
The P and O steamer Victoria, arrived at Plymouth on the morning of the 25th instant.

The Florio and Rubattino Co's steamer Duc Balduino, left Suez for Bombay on the afternoon of the 25th instant.
The same Co's steamer Ischia, left Penang for Bombay on the evening of the 25th instant.
The N Y K steamer Wakas Maru left Colombo for Bombay to-day the 26th instant and is due here on Wednesday the 30th instant.
The Austrian Lloyd's Chartered steamer Filippo Artelli, left Colombo on the afternoon of the 25th instant and is due here at daylight on the 29th instant.
The same Co's steamer Franz Ferdinand, from Trieste, left Aden for Karachi on the 25th instant and is due at Karachi on the 31st instant.

DAILY EXPORTS, MAY 26.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Dalinatea s—6000 cwt tone meal H H Sulleman and Co

FOR LONDON.
Othello s—20 cwt gum asafoctida L Lukhmidas

FOR ST. PETERSBURG
Othello s—14 bales cotton Ralli Bros

FOR GOTHENBURG.
Othello s—122 bales cotton Ralli Bros

FOR HULL.
Kt Templar s—1001 cwt myrabolams A V Jayakar and Co
Kirklee s—4011 c wt cottonseed E D Sassoon and Co 18000 cwt cottonseed L Dreyfus and Co

FOR MARSEILLES.
Bergelorf s—100 cwt gum M J Joomabhoy and Co

FOR GENOA
Manuton s—1000 cwt linseed L Dreyfus and Co; 200 bale cott n Ralli Bros 20 cwt pepperseed A Blaschcek and Co

FOR HAVRE.
Kt Templar s—200 bales cotton Ralli Bros 15 cwt rapeseed W Jethaubhoy

FOR ANTWERP.
Clan Macaulay s—120 bales cotton fly K Vasram and Co
Gulistan s—345 bales cotton Ralli Bros

FOR HAMBURG.
Celtic Princess s—1034 bales cotton Ralli Bros 450 casks sacks Max Klein 55 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co: 20 cwt turmeric Bauer Krause 165 bales cotton Gillanders 1000 cwt gum and Co: 354 cwt gum and 105 cwt gum Vindhar 854 cwt bone sinews H H Sulleman and Co 1000 bone sinews R Kaderbhoy 201 cwt gum 200 cwt gum J Nuroheram 101 cwt gum
Ber[illegible] bales hemp and 85 bales cotton fly K Vis[illegible]
Rheinfels s—187 3w3 myrabolams A Abdulcarim and Co

FOR BREMAN.
Celtic Princess s—440 bales cotton N Cursetji and Co

FOR DUNKIRK.
Ras Issa s—1884 bales cotton Ralli Bros

FOR TRIESTE.
Imperator s—1126 bales cotton Ralli Bros 200 cwt mother-of-pearl shell M J Joomabhoy and Co
Imperator s—200 bales cotton Ralli Bros
Imperator s—224 bales cotton Ralli Bros

FOR ALEXANDRIA.
Imperator s—15 bales twist Kellick Nixon and Co,

FOR NEW YORK.
Imperator s—1 bale silk M J Ghahar

FOR SHANGHAI.
Celts s—2 0 bales twist R Ganji and Co
China s—10 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co

FOR HONGKONG
Della s[illegible] ces opium P and O Co; 500 cwt onion Sl Bamji and Co; 87 cwt shark fins H Khakoo and Co; 200 cwt Kadoa R Ganji and Co; 3 cwt rhinoceros horns P F Talati 168 cwt rosins M H E Ellis

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THERAPION No. 1 in a few days [illegible] all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually [illegible] injections, the use of which does irreparable harm [illegible] laying the foundation of [illegible] nervous diseases; [illegible] pains, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and [illegible] of the kidneys, forming complaints of this [illegible] the [illegible] stone, affording prompt [illegible] other [illegible] been proscribed.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurity [illegible] blood, [illegible] pimples and swellings [illegible] secondary symptoms, [illegible] disease of the [illegible] diseases for which [illegible] too much [illegible] sarsaparilla, [illegible] destruction of [illegible] ruin of health, [illegible] injection purifies the [illegible] system through the blood, and thoroughly [illegible] from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous [illegible] weakness, want of vitality, [illegible] nausea, and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

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ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

The curious visitor to an anthropological museum, conscious of the scrupulous use of his own tooth-brush and the almost astronomical regularity of his visits for inspection to his dentist, can scarcely fail to be struck by the lamentable contrast between his own teeth and those of the happy-go-lucky savage. Needless to say, explanations of a fact so striking have not been lacking: they have been, however, more abundant than adequate. The popular explanation is of great interest, because it introduces us at once to a biological controversy of which the popular explainer is perhaps scarcely cognisant. It is commonly said that our teeth are "degenerate." Whereas the savage uses his, we have invented various modest of cooking and selection of food, not to mention the knit and fork, which render our teeth more or less superfluous. The consequence is that they have fallen into comparative disuse. Effects of this disuse are transmitted from generation to generation of civilised peoples, and so the phrase is justified that our teeth are degenerate. But the biologist retorts that to accept this explanation is to make a quite unwarrantable assumption. He denies in toto that the effects of disuse are transmissible by inheritance—Lamarck, Spencer, and Darwin notwithstanding—and his arguments are so strong that we are compelled, or all but compelled, to believe him. In so far as teeth are concerned, there can be no doubt that he is absolutely right. The Lamarckian explanation of the bad teeth of civilised man must be rejected, even if it leaves us anchorless. Better no theory than a bad one.

The natural selectionist would say, that what cannot be explained on Lamarckian principles is readily capable of explanation by him. He would say that in former days good teeth were of use in the struggle for existence, and that they therefore tended to be selected, whilst persons possessing bad teeth tended to die young and childless. It would be assumed as such an explanation that there are inborn and therefore transmissible tendencies to have good or bad teeth. Such an explanation does very well in a thousand cases, but is really counts for very little in the present instance. As in the case of the asserted degeneracy of the national physique, we are led to the much more hopeful proposition that the badness of our teeth does not depend upon inborn characters at all, but for each individual is a consequence of his individual circumstances during his existence as an individual. In other words, the general rule is, on this much more probable doctrine, that at birth we all have a pretty fair start in the matter of teeth. We do not inherit the defects of decay in our parents' teeth, nor are our own teeth likely to be the worse because our parents have allowed the cook and the knife to do part of the work which a savage would have done with his teeth. Is there, then any particular direction to which we may turn for the environmental factors which determine the lamentable state of the average civilised mouth? Before attempting to answer this question, it is well to realise the immediate cause of dental decay.

A tooth decays simply because acids are produced in the mouth, which act chamically upon, and there thereby dissolve, the salts, mainly of lime, which constitute the enamel covering of the tooth. Now, the characteristic secretions of the mouth are not acid, but very decidedly alkaline, as might well be expected. The acids which destroy our teeth are not to be found, again, in the food they are the products, with the rarest exceptions, of bacteria. This is a comparatively recent, and of course, a capital discovery. The conclusion would appear to be that we must adopt a system of antiseptics. In this belief, the present writer's teeth, like those of every one of his readers, were subjected, half an hour ago, on getting up, to the action of an antiseptic and alkaline dentifrice. On this score, the advantage of the civilised man over the savage would appear to be great, and yet the savage always beats us. The value of the tooth brush and dentifrices has probably been immensely over-rated. We must probe further still. The present brief note has been suggested by my reading of a little book just published by Dr. Sim Wallace, wherein the author adduces further arguments in favour of his view that our teeth decay because of the manner in which our diet is deprived of its coarser parts, and is so prepared and consumed that it tends to lodge in the mouth, affording an excellent diet for acid-producing bacteria and thus leading to acid solution of the enamel. I have left myself no space in which to discuss Dr. Wallace's cogent connections. At any rate, it is quite certain that civilised man, plus the tooth brush and antiseptics, makes a very poor show in comparison with the unaided dog or savage, and if Dr. Wallace is not right, it seems to be at least certain that no one else is.

The problem of how young birds learn to sing, each species acquiring its own distinctive song, is an interesting one. Do they learn by direct imitation of their parents, or is the characteristic song as innate and necessary a character as the plumage? The fact that certain young birds make their first vocal essays in the autumn when, as a rule, their parents are silent is rather against this view. This may, however, be reproducing the impression made on their young brains while still in the nest by the paternal notes. In the case of the Oven Bird of South America, as Mr. W. H. Hudson has pointed out, the young may be heard practising their song in the nest during the absence of their parents.

Many years ago, the Hon. Daines Barrington, correspondent of White of Selborne, tried some experiments as to how young birds learn to sing. He concluded from these that the character of the song is no more innate than language is in man. Barrington reared young linnets under various foster-parents such as skylarks, woodlarks and titlarks and they all learned to sing the songs of these fosterparents instead of their own. One of them, reared under a titlark, was afterwards hung for three months in company with linnets, singing their own song, and yet retained the song of its foster-parent. Another of Barrington's linnets learned the song of the African Vengolina.

A much more recent set of experiments seem to confirm Barrington's view that the song is not innate, though in a different way. Dr. Scott, of Princeton University, U.S., experimented with young Baltimore Orioles. These were reared in flat in Boston, where they had no chance of hearing any other birds sing. At their first moult they began to sing, and their song gained in power as the season drew on. The song, however, was not that of the Baltimore Oriole, but an entirely original effort. When four more nestlings of the same species were lodged with them they also learned the new song. Dr. Scott concludes, then that while birds inherit the tendency to sing, each species learns its peculiar song from its parents.

But this does not appear to be a case in which the principle ex uno disce omnes can be applied. For there are examples of birdsong which can only be explained as the result of innate tendency. There is, for example, the song of the cuckoo. The young in the nests listen to the songs of their foster parents while the adult cuckoos leave the country several weeks in advance of the young, which can thus have no chance of learning by limitation. Yet, when they come back in the following spring they have their song in perfection. Another case in which the innate tendency explanation is perhaps even more necessary is mentioned by Mr. W. H. Hudson. A young specimen of a South American bird (rhynchotus rufescens) was taken when just breaking the shell. It was reared by hand, where it had no chance of hearing its parents and yet long before full grown it would retire to a dark corner of the room and gives its characteristic song clearly and distinctly.

Those curious nest-like growths of twigs so frequently seen in birch trees, and known as witches brooms, are of the nature of gall growths, and thought to be due to the presence of fungi. Other trees may be infected in a similar way and F. Muth describes the case of the wild pear infected with unusually large brooms. They reached a height of over two yards while the leaves were smaller and paler, and the flowers less freely produced than on the normal branches of the tree. A large number of such brooms was found to kill the tree.

Another experimenter has tried to produce witches brooms on cherry trees by inoculating with spores of the fungus which is supposed to produce it. The experiment failed, though the grafting of a broom from a diseased tree on to a healthy one was successfully accomplished. The same writer, E. Heinricher, describes a large broom on the bird cherry, in which he could find no trace of the fungus. These experiments seem to render it doubtful that the fungus is the sole cause of the growth of the witches broom.

According to Mr. H. W. Fowler in the Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Science, Philadelphia, the means by which an American frog produces its remarkable cry is on the principle of a familiar modern toy. In this well-known plaything a bladder is inflated and incollapsing produces a somewhat discordant and ear-piercing sound. The frog in question is Rana Virgatipes and it lives among the sphagnum moss at the mouth of Mare Run in New Jersey. When about to utter their cry they inflate certain vocal vesicles. The air is then allowed to escape, an in doing so produces sounds said to be quite startling on account of their suddenness and volume. The call bears considerable resemblance to the noise produced by woodchoppers cutting trees at a short distance back in the forest and is different from the cry of any other batrachian.

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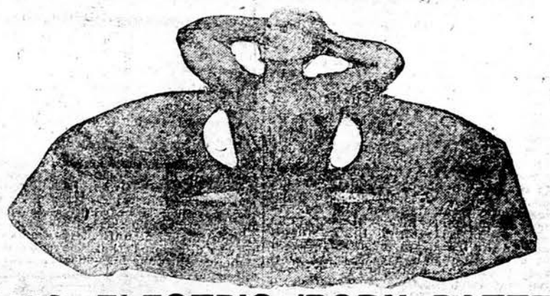

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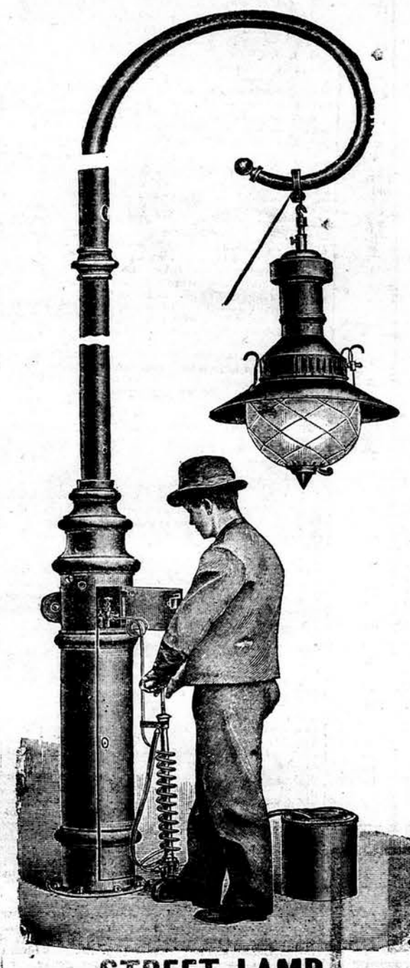

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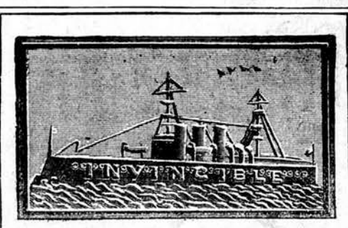

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The **BENEDICTINE** liqueur is beneficial to health owing to its spirituous foundation being composed only of eau-de-vie (brandies) of the very purest quality.

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Distinctness of taste, richness of flavour and a delicious bouquet improving with age.

Moreover, the fact has never been disputed, that when diluted with cold water, the liqueur is possessed of great *ANTIAPOPLECTIC (against apoplexy, sudden loss of sense and voluntary motions), APERIENT (slow purgative), DIGESTIVE* and *ANTISPASMODIC (against convulsions,* qualities). *REFRESHES* and *STRENGTHENS* the nervous and tired brain marvellously, and works as a perfect boon to invalids and a blessing combined with luxury to mankind.

Many celebrated doctors and literary men both in France and other countries have given he liqueur the brilliant testimony of their appreciation, as may be seen by the following etters :—

* * * * Those of my readers who have confidence in my culinary recommendations, and I trust they are many, will do well to note that I prefer BENEDICTINE t · H other liqueurs.
ALEXANDER DUMAS.

* * * * At a time when the luxuries of the table are sought after on all sides, I do not hesitate to acknowledge and recommend BENEDICTINE as the queen of liqueurs, now to be seen on any table. It is found and appreciated alike in restaurants, in private families, and on the tables of princes.
H. DE PENE.

* * * * We place BENEDICTINS upon our tables for its excellent flavour and delicate perfume, without thinking that this dainty is a powerful specific, a liqueur most efficacious for promoting digestion and the regular circulation of the blood.
TIMOTHEE TRIMM.

LIQUEUR BENEDICTINE.—Among the liqueurs invented or manufactured by the monks of France, the Benedictine from a hygienic point of view occupies the foremost rank. It is not only an exquisite and savory beverage for persons in good health, but in cases of illness or recovery it is equally beneficial. It may be used to advantage in all cases where Malaga, Madeira, Sherry, &c., are recommended.
The Benedictine is remarkable for its agreeable taste, and for its really salutary effects as a stomachic; and it is principally on this account that the liqueur should bear the motto "Moritur qui non utitur."
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After meals we know of nothing more agreeable than a small glass or two of BENEDICTINE. It perfumes the breath, delights the palate, promotes digestion, and is a powerful aid to an inactive or overloaded stomach. During an epidemic, and for combating the evil effects of an impure atmosphere, its curative action is indisputable. At the beginning of last autumn we had occasion to appreciate the full value of this liqueur, and we are now happy to give it our highest praise.
DR. MALLET, M.D.

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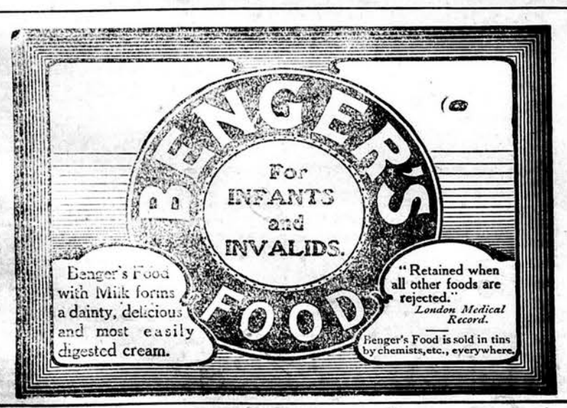
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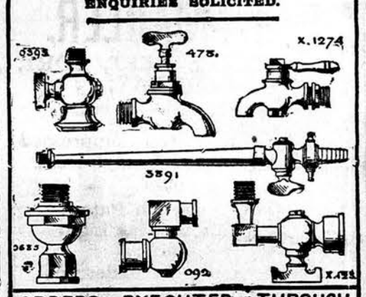

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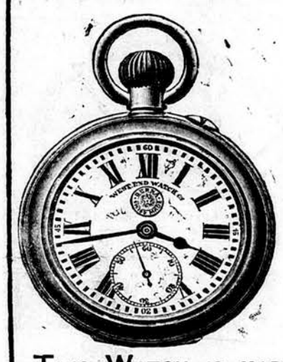

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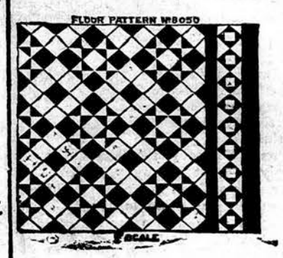

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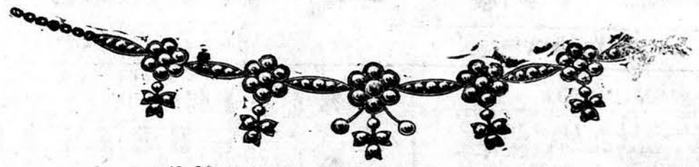

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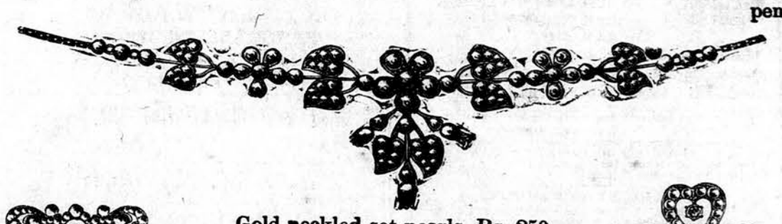

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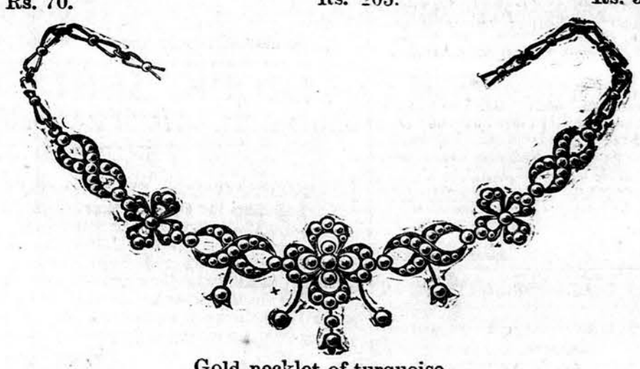

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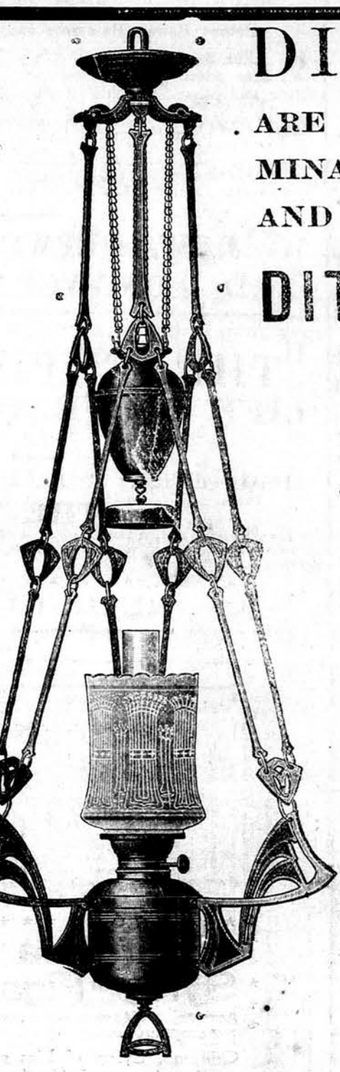

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